



HOW THE RAILROADS MAKE THE COUNTRY PROSPEROUS.

KEEP
the
Dinner pail full,
Pay car going,
Factory open,
Labor employed,
Wages up.

LESLIE'S

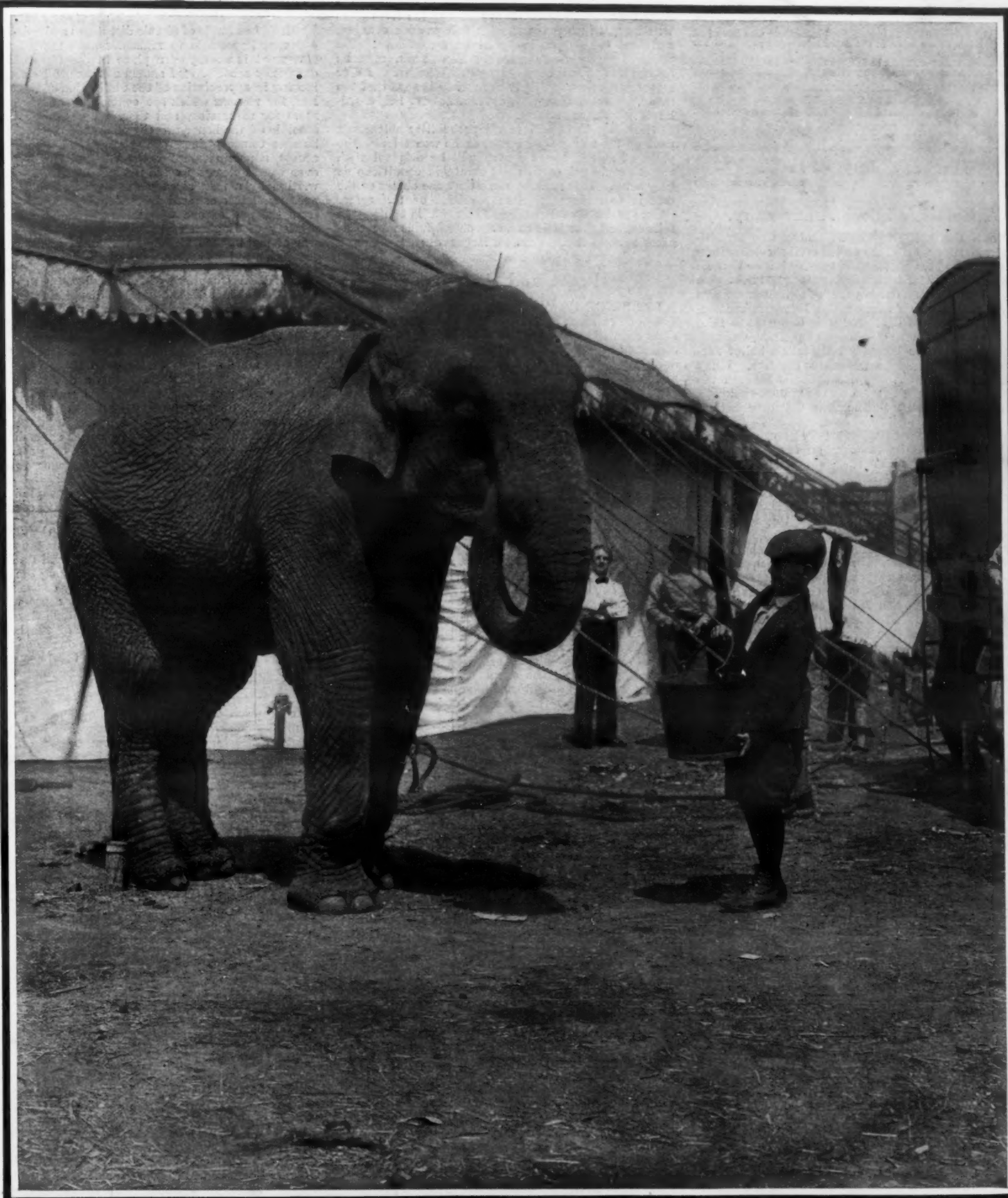
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVI. No. 2752

New York, June 4, 1908

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The Country Boy's Chance in Circus Time.

EARNING HIS WAY INTO THE SHOW BY WAITING ON THE ELEPHANT.—*Photograph by H. D. Blauvelt.*

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation books are open for your inspection. Guaranteed average 100,000 copies weekly.

"In God We Trust."

Thursday, June 4, 1908.

A Reform's Silver Anniversary.

WHEN the half-crazy office-hunter who assassinated Garfield in 1881 placed civil-service reform on the statute-book in 1883, he builded better than he intended, and better than worthier men had been able to do by more than a dozen years of agitation. From 1867, when Thomas A. Jenckes, a Rhode Island Republican, introduced his first bill in Congress to take the Federal appointive offices out of politics, onward, the reformers were busy, but Guiteau's bullet furnished them an argument which was decisive. Many Democrats as well as many Republicans favored the reform. The bill which went on the statute-book was framed by George H. Pendleton, a Democratic Senator. It passed the Senate by a vote of 38 (23 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and 1 Independent) to 5 (all Democrats), and went through the House by a vote of 155 (101 Republicans, 49 Democrats, and 5 Independents) to 47 (7 Republicans, 39 Democrats, and 1 Independent). President Arthur, Republican, signed it on January 16th, 1883, and the act went into operation a few months later. Under this act merit, instead of party work in caucuses, conventions, or on the stump, became the qualification for the appointive offices, and examinations regarding office-seekers' mental and moral fitness were immediately prescribed.

Between the day in 1883 when the civil-service act went into operation and March 4th, 1885, when he stepped out of office, President Arthur placed 15,600 appointive offices on the merit list, requiring their incumbents to pass an examination which was open to applicants of all parties on equal terms. President Cleveland continued the good work during his service, and made many thousands of additions to the merit roll, and all his successors have done likewise. President Roosevelt, who was a civil-service reformer back in his early days in the Legislature at Albany, before the Pendleton bill was passed, has been particularly active and successful in this work. And now, out of the 290,000 employes in the executive civil service of the government, very nearly 200,000 have had to pass some test determining their fitness for their posts. Thus the spoils system which Old Hickory introduced, and which his friend Marcy expressed in striking phrase, has gone a long distance toward eradication in these days of Young Hickory. Capability and secure tenure during good behavior have replaced the wholesale and indiscriminate expulsions from the offices and the indecent scrambles by partisan hordes of incompetents to force their way into the offices which were the rule at every change of party control in the government previous to 1883.

In a large degree this has mitigated the savagery of the "clean sweep." At the same time it has materially increased the general average of honesty and efficiency among the holders of all the government's appointive posts. The men who placed the civil-service act of a quarter of a century ago on the statute-book deserve well of their country.

A Great War Game Coming.

OUR NAVY has shown that it is able to protect the Pacific coast. Now Major-General Frederick D. Grant, in command of the Army of the East, proposes to prove by the biggest manœuvre since the Civil War that a hostile force could be successfully repelled in the absence of the battle fleet. The plan of the practice campaign includes two separate series of operations—the first on the coast and the second inland—participated in by a force of twenty-five

regiments of regulars and militia, and will cover the period between June 6th and July 15th. Various combatants will be designated by colors, and Lieutenant Edward T. Glenn, U. S. A., will act as umpire. Baltimore has been selected as the starting-place for the coast-defense work, and the exercises there will last eight days, to be continued in and around New York from June 13th to June 20th, and afterward in New London, Newport, Narragansett Bay, and Boston. This will be the most extensive test, the modern Atlantic coast defense has had. Details are secret, but it is known that a number of small boats will be sunk by the big guns. Militia specially trained to help in the harbor forts will get a tryout.

The infantry, cavalry, field artillery, and engineer regiments will march from Washington, D. C., and some of the towns and forts in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, to a concentration camp at Pine Plains, N. Y., near Watertown, and are expected to arrive there within three hours of each other on June 15th. A part of the troops will have only nineteen miles to go; others will have to tramp over 450 miles. Large evolutions will then be carried out, on much the same scale as in war. Green men will get used to the noise of cannon, and officers will learn to handle themselves under conditions made as near as possible like war. Major Cronkhite, in charge of the New York mobilization, says that the heaviest guns will be put into practice with full powder charges, and that the detonations will be tremendous. He predicts that cities, including New York, may be shaken up and property damaged. Whether the War Department figures this item in when it says that the manœuvres will cost the government over half a million dollars is not known.

Secretary Taft will in all probability witness a part of the war game, but even he won't know the plans of attack, because they will be original with various commanders to meet strategic conditions as they arise. It is said by some that the object of the test is to silence unfriendly critics of the army. Others insist that President Roosevelt is behind the scheme, and that it is to be an object-lesson to Congress to show that we need a larger army.

Peace and Good-will.

NOT SINCE the "era of good feeling" in the days of President Monroe has such a spirit of peace and good-will pervaded the nation as during the recent conference of the Governors at Washington. Theodore Roosevelt proved, as has rarely any other chief magistrate, that he was President of the whole people. Though the Governors and delegates represented different views in politics, different views on finance, different views on economic and industrial subjects, different views on legislation and administration, yet for the time being Republicans and Democrats, capitalists and representatives of labor, educators and business men met in harmonious action, all striving for the conservation of our national resources and the betterment of our country and people.

Every prominent presidential candidate but one was present, every State and Territory was represented, and every phase of our financial, industrial, civil, and social life could be found among the notable group. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Johnson met the President and each other daily. The great railroad magnate, James J. Hill, and the labor leader, John Mitchell, sat side by side. One of the most interesting photographs taken showed a group consisting of Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Mitchell. It was Governor Johnson who seconded the President's first suggestions at the opening of the conference. But the most significant and satisfactory feature of the conference was the manifest devotion of all to their President.

Aside from the immediate results, it proved that leaders of opposite parties and opposite views can be brought together in friendly and harmonious council, and its gathering will go far in the furtherance of arbitration in the settlement of differences at home, and will even have an influence in our foreign relations.

The World Is Its Parish.

JOHN WESLEY'S exclamation, "The world is my parish!" was something more than a mere figure of speech. At the general conference of the Methodist Church which recently met at Baltimore there were delegates from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea, as well as from the United States and Canada. In the various bodies which observe Wesley's teachings there are, in the different countries, about 25,000,000 of members. It is the largest of all the Protestant denominations of the United States, and has over 6,000,000 communicants here. This is more than twice the number in England, the country of its origin. This is the marvelous growth of the once derided faith which had its beginning only about a century and two-thirds ago.

The Wesleys, Whitefield, and some of the other early preachers of Methodism were among the world's greatest figures. Green, in his "History of England," says that the voices of John Wesley, Whitefield, and their associates were "heard in the wildest and most barbarous corners of the land, among the bleak moors of Northumberland, in the dens of London, and in the long galleries where the Cornish miner, in the pauses of his labor, heard the sobbing sea." Such zeal and eloquence, Green says, "hushed all criticism by its intense reality, its earnestness of belief, its deep,

tremulous sympathy with the sin and sorrow of mankind."

Methodism spread to Britain's American colonies quickly, and it eventually gained a far larger constituency here than it has in any other country in the world. Its democratic spirit and its ready adaptability to all sorts of society, from the most primitive to the most highly organized, eventually gave it an ascendancy among the Protestant denominations which it still holds. In many parts of the earlier settlements west of the Alleghenies the first sanctuaries were those of the Methodist Church. That church has been on the front line in the advance of civilization in its march across the continent. Among its prelates are many men who have exerted, and who are now exerting, a profound influence in the country's affairs. Presidents Johnson, Grant, Hayes, and McKinley were members of the Methodist Church. In every crisis of the country's history, from Lexington to Sumter, and from Sumter to Manila and Santiago, Methodists have been conspicuous in upholding the country's dignity and power, and in making it the leader of the world's civilization and progress. The general conference of the Methodist Church takes place every four years. The recent gathering at Baltimore deserved the world's attention it received.

The Plain Truth.

FOR AN example of simple directness and a definiteness impossible to misunderstand, the following statement is worthy of a place in the classrooms of our public schools. "I should not care to be thought lacking in appreciation of the distinction of the office. But, for reasons which are controlling and leave no room for discussion, and though I would be deeply sensible of the honor thereby conferred, I should not be able to accept, and would not in any contingency accept, a nomination for the vice-presidency. And even were I elected I could not serve." This was not written by a man already distinguished in literary pursuits, but emanated from Albany, oddly enough, from the pen of one who has made no pretense of mastery of English style. Governor Hughes has a way of making his meaning very clear and carrying conviction to his hearers.

AMERICAN captains of industry have the courage that commands success. A dispatch from California states that E. H. Harriman is planning an outlay of \$5,000,000 in the Imperial Valley, to reclaim 1,500,000 acres of desert land. This is the reclamation of an empire. It means homesteads for thousands of settlers, addition to our natural wealth, a thriving population in what is now a desert, the development of new cities, wealth, and business. These are the things that make for the nation's prosperity, and it requires a captain of industry to undertake them, with all the risk of the enormous expenditures involved. Our captains of industry must have courage, in the face of the howlings of demagogues, to continue the great work in which they have been so long engaged. It will be a sorry day for the people if our financial leaders shall ever be driven out of the country.

THE MUCK-RAKERS must be losing their grip. The New York Herald reports that an ugly contest for the control of the Western Maryland Railroad was averted recently by an agreement among the company's security-holders that the majority of the stock should be placed in independent and conservative hands, in order to safeguard an unexpected sale of the company which might affect the value of the bonds, and that John D. Rockefeller, a large owner of first-mortgage bonds, "was selected as the ideal custodian of the majority stock, and the Gould group agreed to deposit their holdings with him." Evidently the great financial interests of the country have a different conception of Mr. Rockefeller's character than the muck-rakers have. If our greatest financial interests regard him as "the ideal custodian" of securities involved in conflicting interests, he can hardly be the grasping, avaricious, selfish, conscienceless creature that the yellow journals and muck-raking magazines portray. Mark Twain, in a serious and sensible address, recently referred to the unfairness with which the newspapers deal with men of wealth, and the prejudice in the public mind which this has created against some of the most prominent financiers in the country. This criticism is more than justified.

MANY friends of decency and of law and order watch with some anxiety the unqualified success of the prohibition movement in any particular community. An unreasonable restraint exercised upon its inhabitants may bring about a reaction that will, in the long run, do considerable harm. Statements of many sorts emanate from Georgia just now, and most of them show more evidence of a special interest behind them than of a desire to publish the truth. Recently we have seen it said that before the present law was passed "there were one hundred and eighty-one licensed saloons in Savannah. Now there are two hundred and ninety 'blind tigers,' while every other grocery store has a bar in the rear." We hope that this is an exaggeration, but it is an excellent illustration of the point we wish to make. If Georgia swings out of the prohibition column at the next election, it will be very hard there in future to regulate the liquor traffic to a reasonable extent or to exercise absolute control over the saloon. On the other hand, the wave of prohibition zeal which swept that State might have been so directed by common sense as to result in a restrained and lawful condition of the traffic to-day, from which condition no reaction would ever be likely,

People Talked About

IN THE matter of running often for the presidency William J. Bryan has a rival in Eugene V. Debs, who



EUGENE V. DEBS,
The Socialist candidate for President, and the second nominee of 1908 in the field.

has been nominated for President by the Socialists for the third time. He is the second nominee in the field for the national campaign of 1908, Thomas E. Watson having recently been chosen as their standard-bearer by the Populists. Mr. Debs is a man of considerable ability and a fair orator, but he is as erratic in temperament as he is radical in his views. The chief plank in his party's platform embodies the idea proclaimed by Mr. Bryan on his return from Europe, but afterward repudiated by him, namely, the national ownership of railroads, although it goes further and includes telegraphs, telephones, and steamships. Mr. Debs began life as a locomotive fireman, drifted into the employ of a grocery house, became city clerk of Terre Haute, Ind., his native city, and afterward served in the Legislature. He has been grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, president of the American Railway Union, and chairman of the National Council of the Social Democracy. Some years ago he was prominent as a leader of great railway strikes, and in connection with one of them was sent to jail for six months for contempt of court. He has been a writer, lecturer, and organizer in behalf of the socialistic faith. He is popular with Socialists, and will poll his party's full strength in November.

BELIEVERS in the New Thought theory are deriving much satisfaction from the organization of the National Prosperity Association of St. Louis, claiming that it is an effort to demonstrate the soundness of their doctrines. The object of this society, which is composed of prominent business men, is to encourage a return to prosperity from the effects of the recent panic sooner than this would occur in the ordinary course of events. It aims to show that business conditions are fundamentally sound and healthy, and that nothing but a lack of confidence prevents a speedy return to the prosperous state of a year ago. The association is endeavoring to arouse an optimistic



EDWARD C. SIMMONS,
The moving spirit in a national movement to restore prosperity.—Strauss.

feeling throughout the country, and its plan has been adopted in various other sections of the Union. The response to its suggestions has been widespread and gratifying, and many firms which had discharged large numbers of employes have decided to re-engage them within a short time. The principal leader in this beneficent movement is Mr. Edward C. Simmons, a prominent hardware merchant of St. Louis, and one of that city's most respected and influential business men. Mr. Simmons has been made chairman of the executive committee of the association, and very much of the success attending its endeavors is due to the character and energy which he has infused into the work.

A RECIPE for attaining a ripe old age is given by Miss Ann Graham, of Norwich, Conn., with great appropriateness, for she is the oldest woman in Connecticut, and has just celebrated her 105th birthday. Her maxim is "do plenty of hard work, go to bed early, consider carefully what you eat." The daily routine of this centenarian is of interest. She rises at six o'clock in the morning. An hour later she eats a hearty breakfast, then listens to the reading of the New Testament by her nurse; after which she takes a nap for an hour. She eats her most substantial meal at noon. Then she has another nap and at five o'clock she partakes of toast and tea. An hour later she goes to bed and sleeps the round of the clock. Miss Graham's hearing and eyesight are excellent, and she is a most interesting talker concerning the events of her long life.

MRS. A. D. Saunderson, a daughter of Mr. John D. Archbold, the Standard Oil magnate, lately had some exciting experiences hunting big game, with her husband, just under the equator in the wilds of

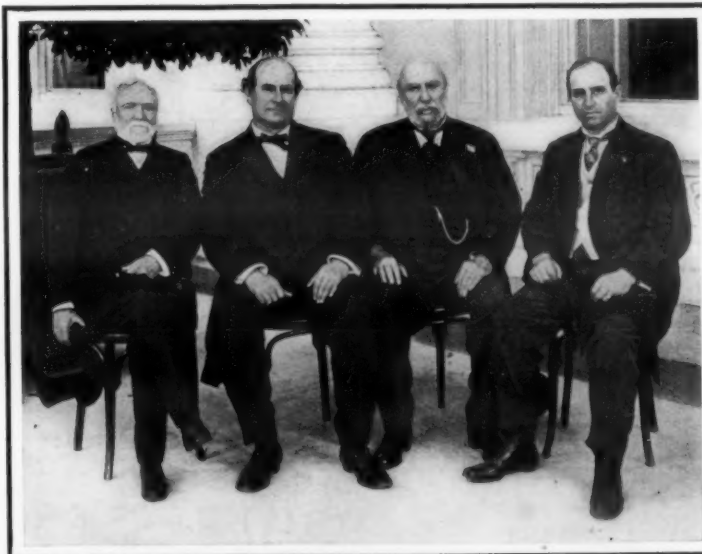
Africa. The hunting party was once charged by eighteen elephants, but managed to evade the furious brutes. Mrs. Saunderson displayed remarkable nerve. She herself afterward shot and killed the leader of a herd of one hundred and fifty elephants.

IN ITS mayor, Charles T. Johnston, the little city of Enon, O., possesses one of the most peculiar officials ever known. Some time ago the Rev. C. C. Jones, of that place, killed a robin in order to get a titbit for a sick parishioner. Unwittingly the preacher violated the game law, and he was arrested for the offense, Mayor Johnston being the prosecuting witness. In the course of the trial some curious facts regarding the mayor himself were brought out. It was revealed that the city's chief magistrate is fifty-one years of age and an old bachelor, and that he lives alone in a secluded part of the town. A most important bit of the furniture of his house is the image of a woman, which Mr. Johnston himself carved from a block of white pine. This figure represents to him his highest ideal of womanhood, and, like the sculptor of old, he has fallen in love with it, although he has never been able to awaken it to life. So impressed is he with the beauty of his work of art that he declares that he never will be married until he finds a woman as pure and stainless as the statue symbolizes. Recently the mayor lectured on "The Brighter Life," using this figure, with flags wrapped about it, as an emblem of virtue.



CHARLES T. JOHNSTON,
An Ohio mayor who is in love with an image which he himself carved.
Williams.

AT THE notable gathering of Governors and other prominent men recently in Washington, four gentlemen specially invited by the President attracted particular attention. They were Andrew Carnegie, William Jennings Bryan, James J. Hill, and John Mitchell, each of whom had been regarded by the executive as eminently fitted for the discussion of the subject of the national resources which the conference was called to consider. All of them made speeches, which were respectfully listened to and which added much to the undoubted success of the gathering. At the President's own request, the four were photographed in a group by themselves. The picture shows one of the most remarkable quartets that could be assembled in this country. Mr. Carnegie is one of the most successful business men in the United States, Mr. Bryan one of the most persistent of our money-making politicians, Mr. Hill one of the greatest of railroad managers, and Mr. Mitchell one of the foremost labor leaders of the land. That these four, so dissimilar in their general views and aims, could come together for one worthy national purpose reveals in each a depth of patriotic sentiment that does credit to American citizenship. The conference itself was a historic assemblage, and this group is likely to be regarded by posterity as one of the most interesting features of it.



FOUR REMARKABLE AMERICANS.
Andrew Carnegie, William J. Bryan, James J. Hill, and John Mitchell, who were specially invited to the recent Governors' conference in Washington.
Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.

AN ACCOMPLISHMENT which is very unusual with women in any walk of life has given to the

Crown Princess of Montenegro the distinction of being the champion royal lady wrestler of all Europe. Before her marriage to the future ruler of the little principality, the Princess Danilo was the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg, Germany, and she appears to have had a somewhat varied training. She is a woman of a number of dissimilar hobbies and attainments. She is a brilliant pianist, an expert needlewoman and a caricaturist of no little skill, but her most favorite activity seems to be the masculine sport of wrestling. To this she devotes not less than one evening every week, and takes more pride in her aptness at it than in any other of her capabilities. She understands the Japanese art of jiu-jitsu, and has so thoroughly mastered it that she is almost invariably successful in the bouts in which she engages. Her antagonists in this pleasing sport are supposedly ladies of the court, though it may be supposed that occasionally an outsider accepts a challenge from her. The princess is genial and popular, and the domestic peace of the royal household is not threatened by her predisposition to strenuous exercise. As the Montenegrins are a simple people, it is not strange that many of them are proud of their princess merely because of her reputation as a wrestler, thinking that this adds something of honor to their country.



CROWN PRINCESS DANILLO,
Of Montenegro, the "champion royal lady wrestler" of Europe.
Sketch.

THE NAME of Henry Clay, the famous advocate of protection, is still, in spite of the lapse of

many years, a household word in the United States. His picture has adorned the walls of innumerable homes. It has been "done" in many ways, but in none more interesting than in an old-fashioned daguerreotype made in 1841. This picture, which has never before been published, is reproduced herewith. In spite of the great advance in the appliances of photography, it is doubtful if any better photograph of a man could be taken to-day than this one which dates from sixty-seven years back. The features of the statesman show out in it strong and clear, and his character is well revealed by his expressive countenance. The circumstances under which the picture was made are not on record, but it formerly belonged to Mrs. Sarah Archer Clay Cole Hollingsworth Michler, of San Francisco. After it had been in her possession for a number of years, she gave it to her niece, Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, of Colorado Springs, Col. It is still in an excellent state of preservation, and naturally it is treasured as one of the most precious heirlooms of the family. As an absolutely authentic portrait of the Great Commoner it has high historical value.



HENRY CLAY,
As he looked when photographed sixty-seven years ago.

BOSTON society is reported to be taking a lively interest in the fact that no less than three "Yankee countesses" are to spend the summer on the "North Shore." The titled ladies are Countess Pierrefeu, of France (formerly Elsa Tudor, of Boston), Countess von Moltke, of Denmark (formerly Cornelia Tudor, of Boston), and the Countess of Suffolk, England (formerly Miss Daisy Leiter, of Chicago). It is expected that there will be spirited rivalry between them for social honors. Count von Moltke may be the next Danish Minister to this country.

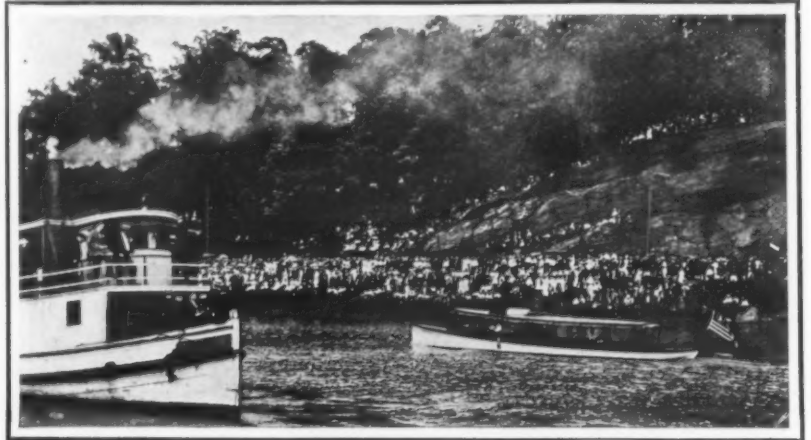
MR. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT has been so much of a success in various endeavors and positions that recent gossip to the effect that he may enter the diplomatic service excited no surprise. Mr. Vanderbilt is qualified to make a very excellent representative of his country abroad. Rumor had it that under certain contingencies he might be appointed ambassador to Rome, or even ambassador to Berlin. Emperor William would doubtless be glad to have Mr. Vanderbilt receive credentials to the latter post, as he and the young American are very good friends.

The Greatest Rowing Meet of the Spring

ANNUAL REGATTA ON THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER AT PHILADELPHIA OF THE AMERICAN ROWING ASSOCIATION



HARVARD FRESHMAN EIGHT WHO WON THE SECOND EIGHT-OARED SHELLS RACE AND THEN ROWED A DEAD HEAT WITH PENNSYLVANIA FOR SECOND PLACE IN THE JUNIOR COLLEGIATE RACE.



PART OF THE IMMENSE CROWD ON SHORE THAT WITNESSED THE RACES—PENNSYLVANIA'S COACHING LAUNCH IN LEFT FOREGROUND.

The Tide Turns.

IT IS a remarkable fact that during the past seven months the United States has lost many more people by emigration than it has gained by immigration. During that period 467,000 work people have left the country for their former homes in foreign lands, while only 337,000 have come here from abroad, an excess of 130,000 on the out-bound side. This is the first time since statistics of the sort were kept by the government that the number of departures for so long a period has



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA EIGHT WHICH ROWED A DEAD HEAT WITH THE NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB EIGHT, REDUCING THE RECORD FOR THE COURSE FROM 6 MINUTES 34 SECONDS, TO 6 MINUTES 26 SECONDS.

Photographs by E. R. Bushnell.

exceeded the number of arrivals. To the financial panic of October last, and the industrial depression which followed it, is of course mainly due this unprecedented showing. The prospects are that it will be several months before the balance swings back the other way. The swelling of the tide of immigration once more will be a good indication of the renewal of prosperity. As a token of better times, this turning of the tide will doubtless gratify many who have been pessimistic over the influx of immigrants.



BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE BASEBALL TEAM WHICH WON A MATCH AT NEW YORK WITH THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TEAM BY THE SCORE OF 8 TO 3.
1. Paine, pitcher. 2. Foster, first base. 3. Hubbard, captain and left field. 4. Jackson, centre field.
5. Bartlett, right field. 6. Wallowell, short stop. 7. Devens, second base.
8. Hayes, third base. 9. Clark, catcher.



NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BASEBALL TEAM WHICH WAS BEATEN BY THE BOSTON FINANCIERS.
1. Thompson, second base. 2. Homans, catcher. 3. Greenway, centre field. 4. Fincke, third base.
5. Norris, captain and right field. 6. Barnwell, pitcher. 7. Wilcox, short stop.
8. Morris, left field. 9. Fish, first base.

BROKERS OF TWO GREAT CITIES WHO BATTLED ON THE DIAMOND.—Photographs by B. G. Phillips.



ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING FLOATS IN THE PARADE.



THE DECORATED ELKS' CLUB, AND THE REVIEWING-STAND.

NOTABLE GATHERING OF CREATORS OF BUSINESS.
FEATURES OF THE GREAT UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' CONVENTION PARADE AT PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—Photographs by Van P. Aull.

News Photo Prize Contest—Ohio Wins the \$10 Prize

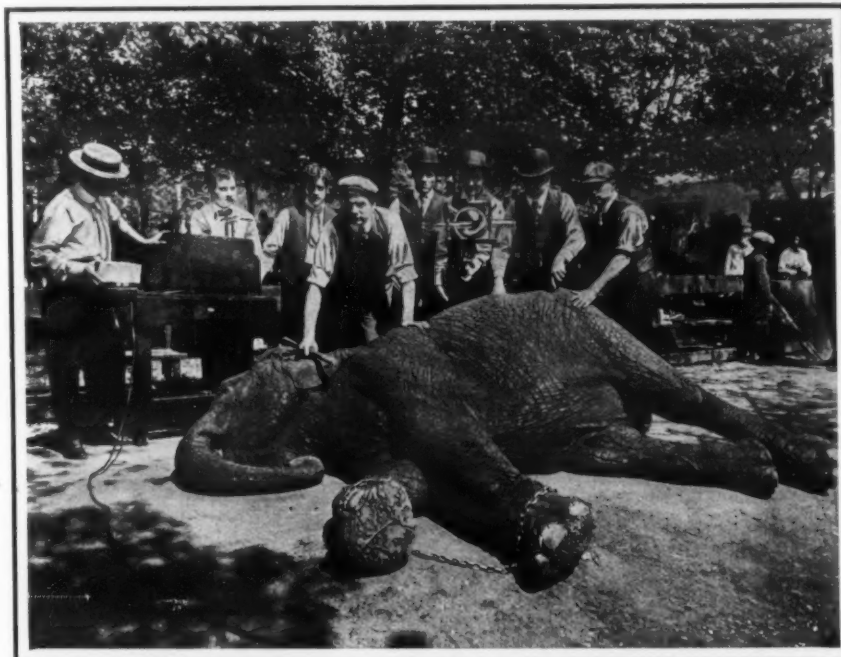
(SEE FOOT-NOTE.)



SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF THE OPERA HOUSE AT AUSTIN, MINN.—FORTUNATELY NO AUDIENCE WAS PRESENT.—*T. W. Greenman, Minnesota.*



AN IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS ASSEMBLAGE—THE SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY DELEGATES TO THE TRIENNIAL GERMAN LUTHERAN CONFERENCE, REPRESENTING 800,000 CHURCH MEMBERS, AT DINNER IN THE GYMNASIUM OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, FORT WAYNE, IND.
Copyright, 1908, by F. H. Schanz, Indiana.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) A UNIQUE INCIDENT—AN ELEPHANT IN A SHOW AT CINCINNATI PUT UNDER THE X-RAY IN ORDER TO DISCOVER A \$450 DIAMOND RING WHICH IT HAD SWALLOWED.
J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



MAGNIFICENT ONYX PUNCH SET PRESENTED TO THE CRUISER "CALIFORNIA," AT SAN FRANCISCO, BY THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.
Fitch Studio, California.



FEASTING THE SAILORS OF THE FLEET—GRAND BARBECUE IN HONOR OF THE BLUE-JACKETS AFTER THEIR RECENT PARADE AT OAKLAND, CAL.
Edwin R. Jackson, California.



INAUGURATION DAY IN LOUISIANA—LARGE CROWD LISTENING TO GOVERNOR J. Y. LANDERS'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS AT BATON ROUGE.
J. H. Coquille, Louisiana.

TEN DOLLARS FOR A SINGLE PHOTOGRAPH. Photographers, amateur or professional, this interests you. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will pay the sum of ten dollars every week throughout the year for the best photograph of a news interest submitted to this publication. This offer is open to every one. Write the caption for the picture plainly on the back, together with your name and address, and send to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Every picture that does not win the first prize, but is used in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, will be paid for at our regular rates for photographs. Copyrighted photographs must be accompanied by a release. Contestants should send in their pictures with the utmost promptness. The first photo of any event reaching this office is the one most likely to be accepted.

Why the Democratic Party Should Nominate Bryan for President

By Willis J. Abbot

[NOTE.—Many of the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY have asked it to present the arguments advanced by Mr. Bryan's followers in favor of his nomination for President by the Democracy. In view of this urgent request, Mr. Willis J. Abbot, one of the Nebraskan's ablest and most devoted adherents, was invited to prepare an article on the subject.—EDITOR.]

I HAVE been asked by LESLIE'S WEEKLY to give my reasons why Mr. Bryan should be nominated at Denver. This I will gladly do, but very briefly and very frankly.



WILLIS J. ABBOT,
The well-known editor, author,
and political manager.

Mr. Abbot is at present the personal representative of Mr. Bryan at the national capital. In the presidential campaign of 1900 he was the manager of the Democratic National Press Bureau. Each week he contributes the "news at Washington" to *The Commoner*, Mr. Bryan's paper published at Lincoln, Neb., and he stands close to Mr. Bryan in all the latter's political relations.

I think Mr. Bryan should be nominated for the reason that, with a few exceptions, the State conventions of Democrats have instructed for him or for nobody. There are some—not many—delegates instructed for Judge Gray and Governor Johnson, of Minnesota.

Another reason for the nomination of Mr. Bryan is that in the elections of 1896 and 1900 he polled 1,500,000 votes more than Grover Cleveland in the first, and

1,200,000 more than Cleveland in the second, and 1,500,000 more than his successor to the presidential nomination, Judge Alton B. Parker. The latter fact is pertinent, because the growth in the number of the voting population of the United States should have made Judge Parker poll tens of thousands more votes than did Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan should be nominated because he is the best vote-getter the Democratic party has known in a quarter of a century. Mr. Bryan should be nominated because no one of his opponents for the nomination stands for modern Democracy, or has had the wide experience in public affairs or the international acquaintance which he possesses. Mr. Bryan was a brilliant member of Congress in 1893; he has never been out of public life since. His first great stroke in Congress was the magnificent speech he made in defense of the Wilson tariff bill, before it had been amended out of proper recognition. His life has been spent in the study of national and international questions. He has visited every quarter of the world, and done so, unlike one of his possible competitors on the Republican ticket, wholly at his own expense. He knows the United States as no other man knows it, and the people of the United States he knows even better than his one great rival in personal popularity—Theodore Roosevelt—because Bryan travels merely as an individual, a plain citizen who is to be met by all men and not protected by committees, secret-service men, or that dignity which doth hedge about a king.

He should be nominated because he can be elected. Mr. Bryan has been before the American people for twelve years, and the only forces opposing him are the forces of uncompromising plutocracy. The people know him—they know that in all these years he has stood for the same ideals; that if changing conditions have made the money question which brought him into prominence now negligible, the deeper and more vital question which underlaid that question—namely, the right of the man rather than that of the dollar—is still as close to his heart as it was when he swayed the Chicago convention with his magnificent burst of oratory.

He should be nominated because he is the real type of a Democrat, working as an individual, doing what he can in his own way and according to his own convictions and at his own expense. He has done more to restore the Democratic party to the position which

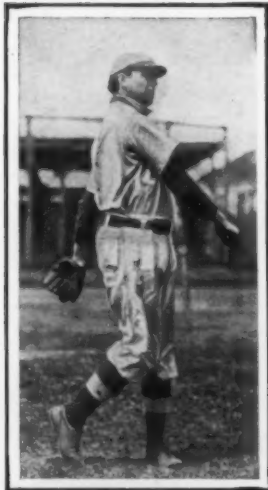
it held before the disastrous election of 1892 than any other man in the United States. His indomitable courage, his unfailing fidelity to his party and to the policies for which it stands, his singular and unapproachable ability as an advocate before the people have resulted in making even the present Republican administration accept and urge his principles upon a Republican Congress; and, as Mr. Bryan himself says, Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded in making his views respectable.

He should be nominated because he will be nominated. As it stands now, nobody who knows anything of politics and who is unprejudiced will question the fact that Mr. Bryan's nomination is absolutely assured. Much ado has been made about New York, but what may happen to New York in the national convention is yet to be determined. Certain things have been said about the Pennsylvania delegation, but many of the things thus said have been absolutely false and wholly without any political foundation. Although Minnesota has declared for Governor Johnson, the States of North and South Dakota, of Iowa and Wisconsin, which surround Minnesota and are presumably settled by the same type of people and swayed by the same purposes, have all sent instructed delegations for Mr. Bryan. The Wisconsin primaries showed a clean majority of sixty thousand votes for Mr. Bryan. The public men from Wisconsin say that, as against any man except La Follette, Bryan can carry that State. That seems another good reason why Bryan should be nominated.

But, after all, the reason why Mr. Bryan should be nominated is because the Democratic party, but not all the Democratic politicians, want him nominated, and he will be. He is the one candidate in the United States who appeals to the voters, the Democrats and the citizens of every State from Florida to the State of Washington. There are able and no doubt amiable men, beloved by their neighbors in Delaware; others greatly admired by their fellow-Scandinavians of the Dakotas and Minnesota; others to whom perhaps a long and honorable life spent in public service on the northern bank of the Ohio River has brought a local following. But in the end it is Bryan.

Mr. Bryan should be nominated because he is not local, but national and even international in the admiration which, by mere force of devotion to a cause and intellectual ability to advance it, he has won.

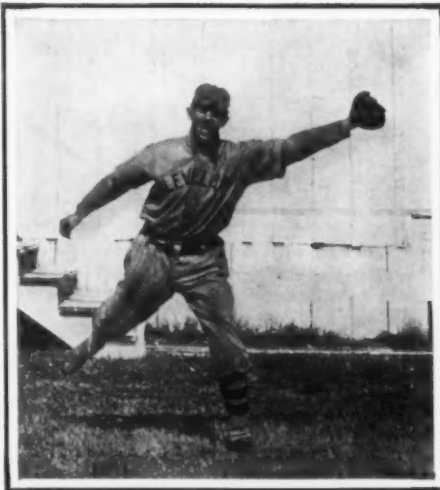
Some Mighty Exponents of Our National Game



PITCHER BROWN, CHICAGO
NATIONALS.



ROBERT, LEFT FIELD CIN-
CINNATI NATIONALS.



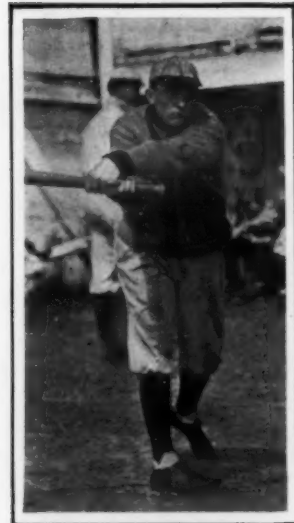
BRADLEY, THIRD BASE CLEVELAND
AMERICANS.



STAHL, CENTRE FIELD NEW
YORK AMERICANS.



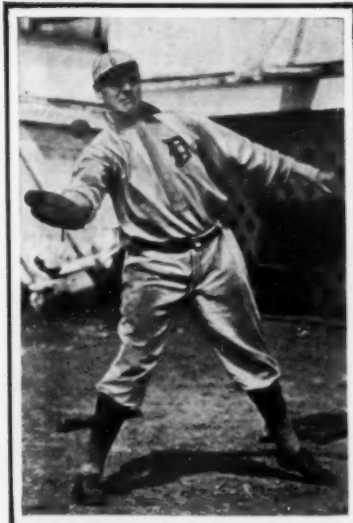
STEINFELDT, THIRD BASE
CHICAGO NATIONALS.



"TY" COBB, RIGHT FIELD DE-
TROIT AMERICANS.



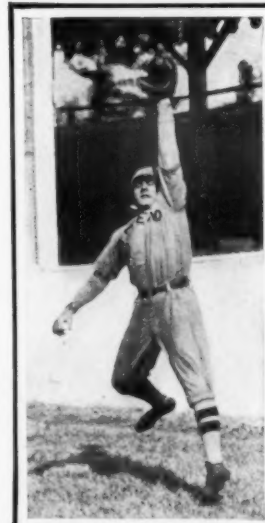
BURCH, RIGHT FIELD BROOKLYN
NATIONALS.



ROSSMAN, FIRST BASE DETROIT
AMERICANS.

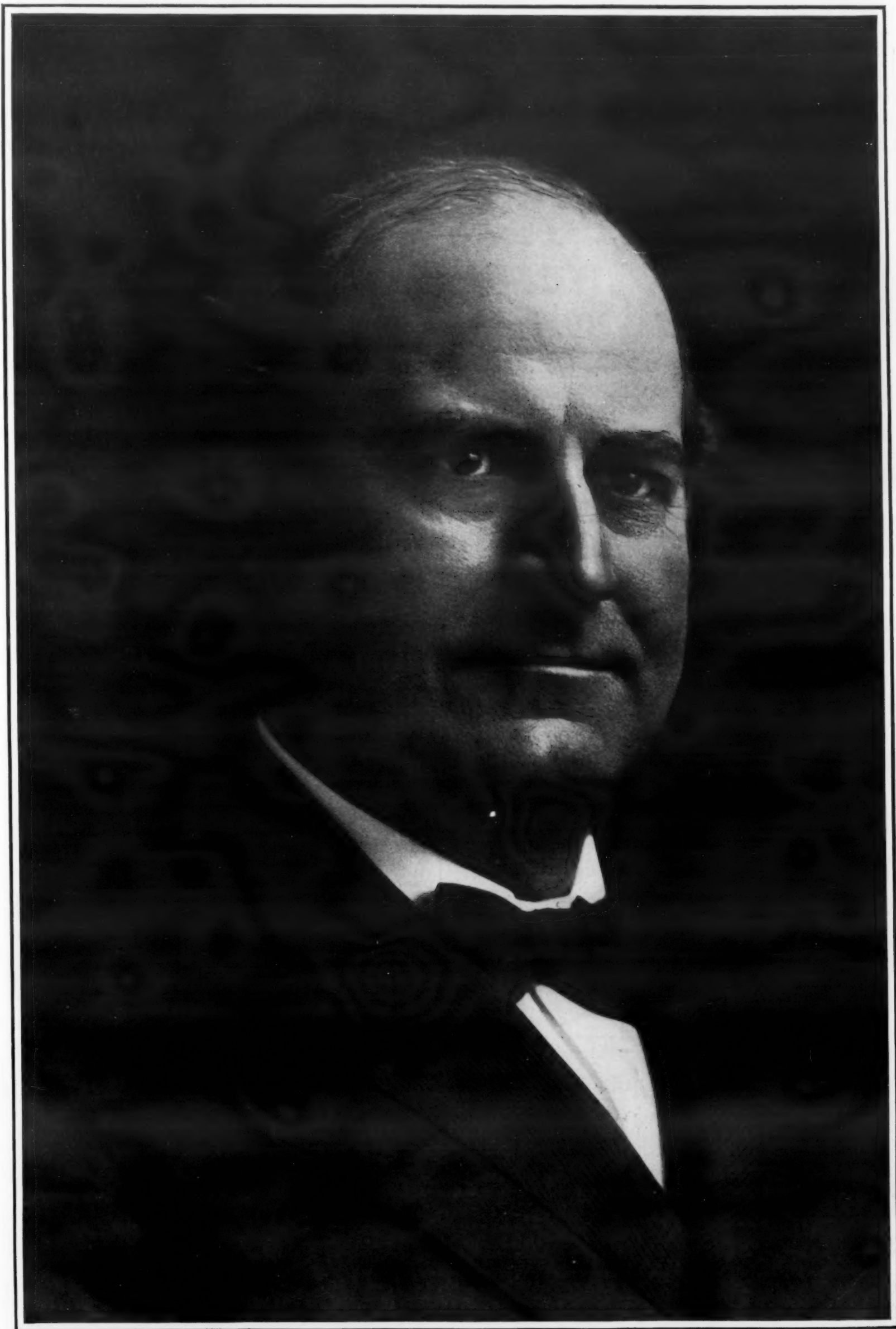


PITCHER CAMPBELL, CIN-
CINNATI NATIONALS.



HINCHMAN, RIGHT FIELD
CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

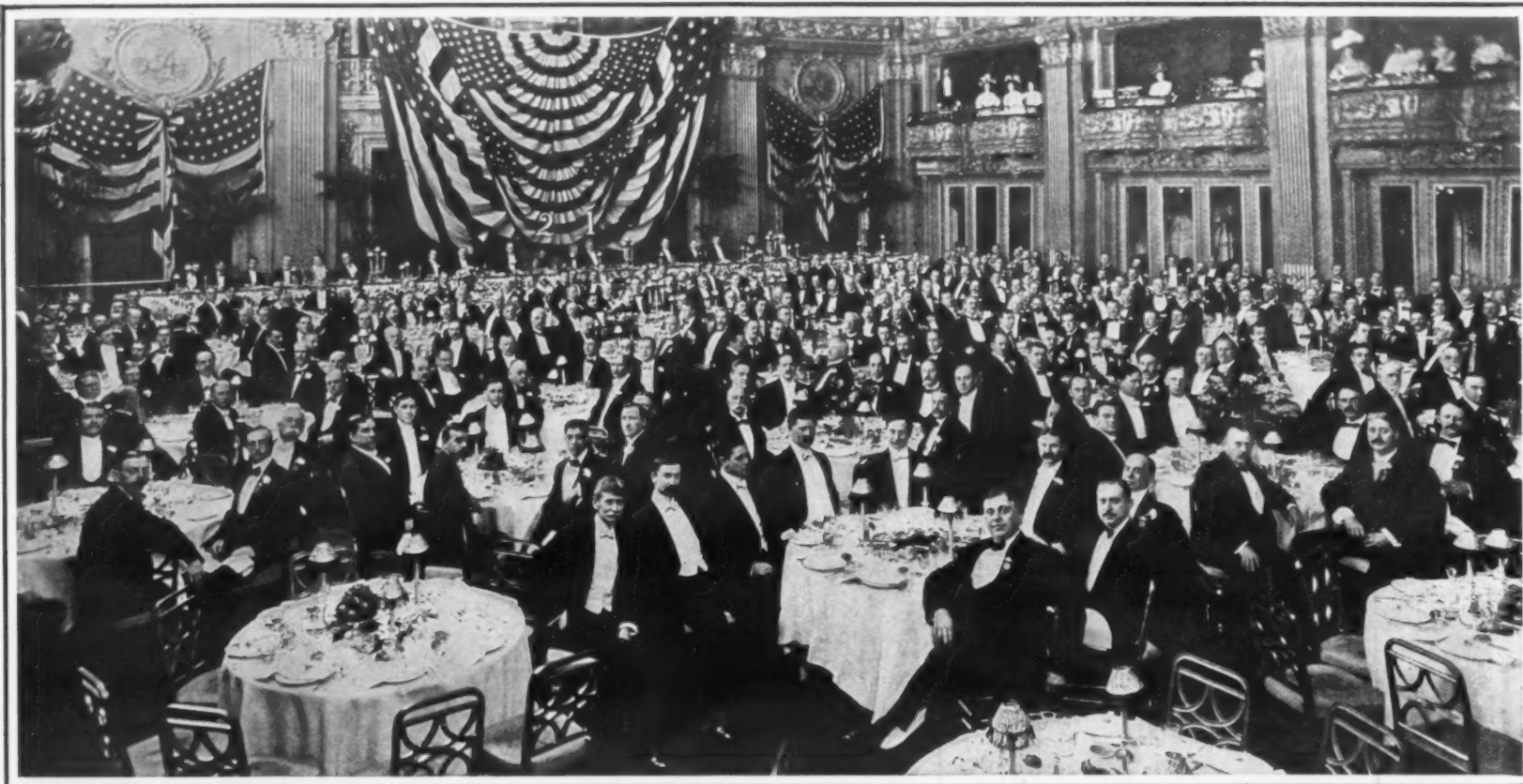
Photographs by the Pictorial News Co., and Ryder.



William Jennings Bryan,

THE PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1908.—Copyrighted, 1907, by Harris & Ewing. See opposite page.

Captains of Industry and Makers of Prosperity Dine



ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK.

Photograph by George R. Lawrence Company.

1. James W. van Cleave, president of the association. 2. Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, who made a notable speech. Lady at speaker's table, Mrs. Harriet Fisher, of Trenton, N. J., only woman member of the association.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

JOHN T. BUCHANAN, principal of the DeWitt Clinton High School, and one of the best known educators in the country, at New York, May 21st, aged 61.

Governor John Sparks, of Nevada, at Reno, Nev., May 22d, aged 65.

Francis B. Stevens, head of the famous Stevens

family and an authority on civil engineering, at Hoboken, N. J., May 23d, aged 94.

"Old Tom" Morris, professional golf player known by golfing men everywhere, at St. Andrews, Scotland, May 24th.

James K. Robinson, president of the Diamond Match Company, at Bridgeport, Conn., May 23d.

William P. Boardman, who built the first street railway in America, at Desmet, S. D., May 21st.

General John A. S. Bradford, treasurer of the Coney Island Jockey Club and a widely known horseman, at New York, May 20th, aged 64.

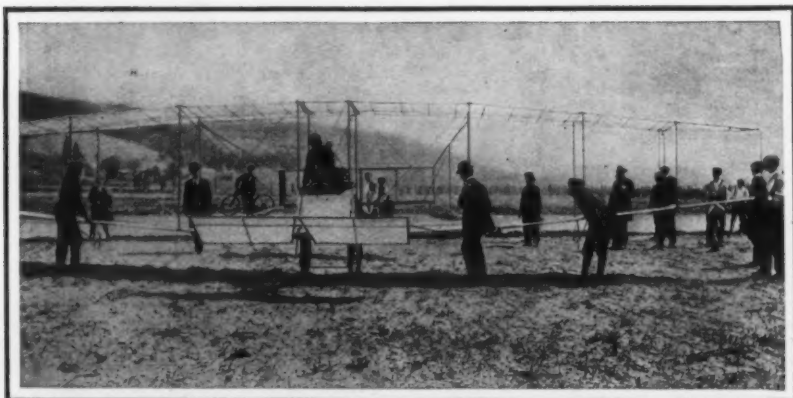
Francois Coppee, French poet and dramatist, at Paris, May 23d, aged 66.

Peter F. Dailey, one of the best-known comedians on the American stage, at Chicago, May 23d, aged 40.

John A. Hamlin, owner of the Grand Opera House, at Chicago, May 20th, aged 71.

A New Achievement in Aerial Navigation

RECENT SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT FOR OVER ONE THOUSAND FEET OF THE BALDWIN AEROPLANE "WHITE WING" AT HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y.—THE AIRSHIP LATER MET WITH AN ACCIDENT AND WAS WRECKED.



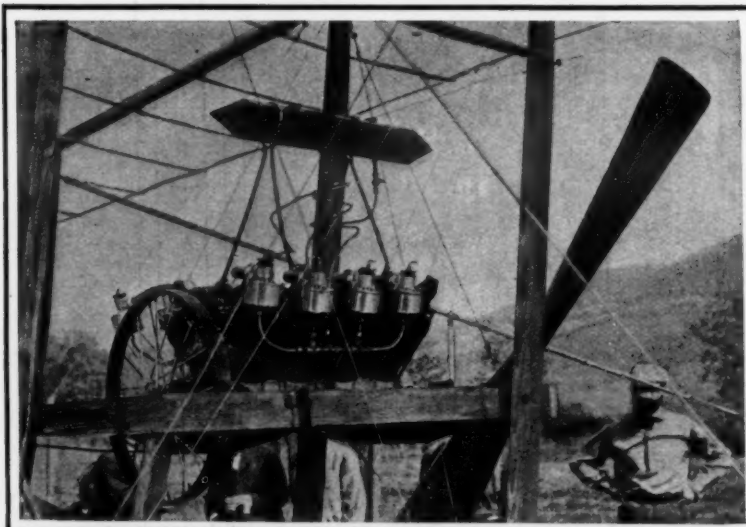
STARTING THE MOTOR OF THE AIRSHIP FOR THE BEGINNING OF ITS FLIGHT.



"WHITE WING" (OPERATED BY G. H. CURTISS) SOARING HIGH ABOVE THE GROUND AND GOING AT GOOD SPEED.



A GROUP OF PROMINENT AERONAUTS AT THE AIRSHIP TRIALS.
Left to right—F. W. Baldwin, Lieutenant Selfridge, G. H. Curtiss, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, J. A. D. McCurdy, of the Aerial Experiment Association; Augustus Post, secretary of the Aero Club of America.

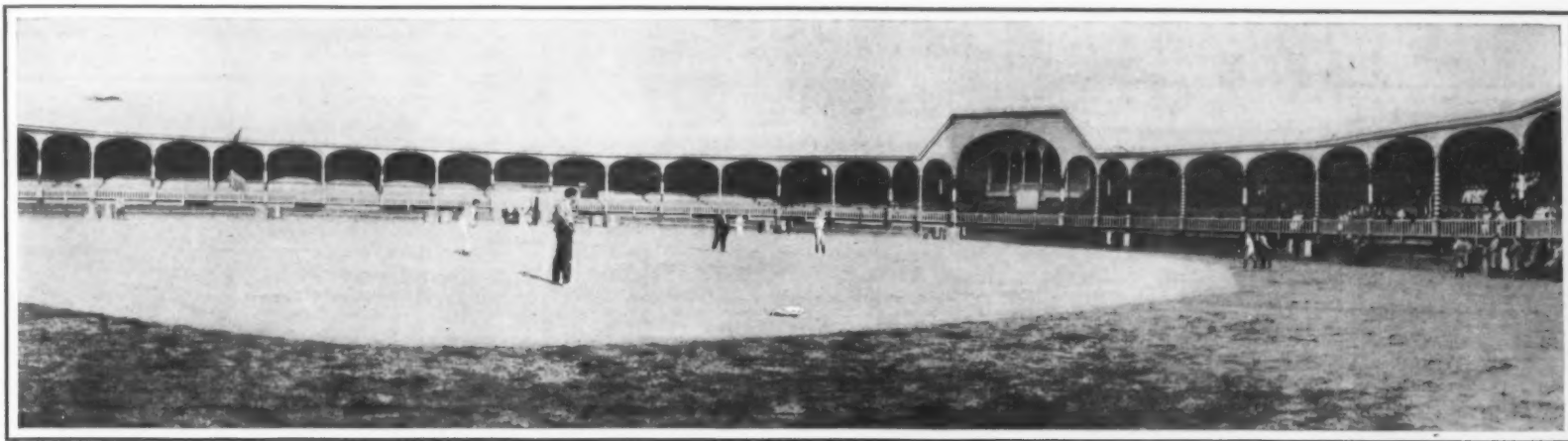


THE EFFECTIVE EIGHT-CYLINDER MOTOR (CURTISS) USED IN OPERATING THE AIRSHIP "WHITE WING" IN ITS SEVERAL FLIGHTS.

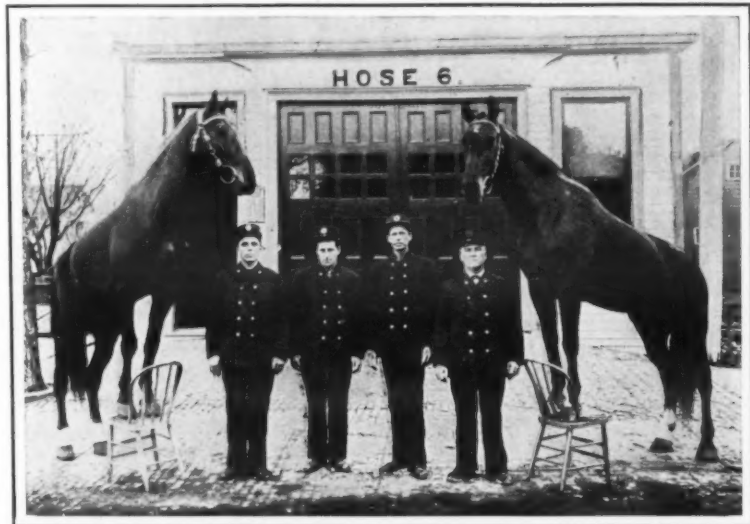
Photographs by L. H. Brown.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

PERU WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, GEORGIA THE SECOND, AND ONTARIO THE THIRD



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) STRANGE DOINGS IN A BULL-RING—BASEBALL GAME BETWEEN OFFICERS OF ADMIRAL EVANS'S FLEET AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS PLAYED AT LIMA, PERU, IN THE BULL-FIGHTING ARENA.—H. H. Meyer, Peru.



FIRE-HORSES THAT SEEK CIRCUS HONORS—PETS OF HOSE 6, OF DAVENPORT, IA.
August Stolle, Iowa.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) LIVELY SCENE AT A DOG SHOW IN TORONTO, ONT.—COMPETING FOR THE PELLET CUP GIVEN BY THE ONTARIO KENNEL CLUB.—B. J. Fenner, Ontario.



PREPARED TO DEFEND HIS FAVORITE PAPER.
Fred C. Ihde, Wisconsin.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) HAPPY GROUP OF NEPTUNE'S CHILDREN AT A SOUTHERN BATHING BEACH.
John B. Englehardt, Georgia.



NEPTUNE FOUNTAIN AT GEORGIAN COURT, GEORGE J. GOULD'S ATTRACTIVE HOME IN LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Andrew Anderson, New York.



A JOYFUL FUNCTION IN THE PARK ON A PLEASANT DAY IN MAY.
Jean M. Hutchinson, New Jersey.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

SECRETARY ROOT'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

By President Roosevelt.

A COUPLE of years ago Mr. Root made the complete tour of South America, traversed Central America, and afterward visited Mexico. He was everywhere received with the heartiest greeting—a greeting which deeply touched our people; and I wish to say once more how appreciative we are of the reception tendered him. His voyage was unique in character and in value. It was undertaken only because we citizens of this republic recognize that our interests are more closely intertwined with the interests of the other peoples of this continent than with those of any other nations. I believe that history will say that, though we



THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States.
Copyright, 1907, Harris & Ewing.

have had other great Secretaries of State, we have had none greater than Elihu Root; and that, though in his high office he has done much for the good of his nation and of mankind, yet that his greatest achievement has been the success which has come as the result of his devoted labor to bring closer together all the republics of the New World, and to unite them in the effort to work valiantly for our common betterment, for the material and moral welfare of all who dwell in the Western Hemisphere.

THE HIGHEST DUTY OF THE COURT.

By Secretary of War Taft.

THE HIGHEST function of the Supreme Court of the United States is the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, so as to guide the other branches of the government and the people of the United States in their construction of the fundamental conduct of the Union. Take it all in all, in the discharge of this function it is the most novel as it is in many respects the most important branch of the government. It is the background of the whole government. It is the balance wheel in its car of ultimate decision as to the respective jurisdiction of the various departments of the national government, as to the boundaries between State and national control, and as to the guarantees of life, liberty, and property to the individual. The Supreme Courts of the different States exercise a similar, but, of course, a less important, jurisdiction within their respective States. It is to be presumed that the Supreme Court, in the course of its hearings on general law, will lay down principles with sufficient clearness to enable the inferior courts to dispose of similar cases before them with reasonable accuracy.

PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS.

By Joseph Cowen, of London.

THIS do-nothing spirit has sent us flying from one end of the world to the other, without a bit of land we can call our own. Organization is what we need. Our aims are clear and distinct; we are nationalist Jews and desire a Jewish state in Palestine, and, if we stick to our opinions, we shall force them upon the mind of every thinking Jew. We are told that dangers lie in the path of this nationalization. Of course they do, but they are dangers that a people worthy of the name will take upon their shoulders. We cannot produce Jewish ideals unless we have a home, a land of our own. I believe we can set up in Palestine a state that would be so well governed that the world would look upon it and see in it the working out of the Ten Commandments.

WE MUST SAVE OUR COAL.

By Andrew Carnegie.

UNLESS there be careful husbanding, or revolutionizing inventions, or some industrial revolution comes which cannot now be foreseen, the greater part of that estimated 2,500,000,000 tons of coal forming our original heritage will be gone before the end of the next century, say two hundred years hence. Still more wasteful than our processes of mining are our methods of consuming coal. Of all the coal burned in the power plants of the country, not more than from five to

ten per cent. of the potential energy is actually used; the remaining ninety to ninety-five per cent. is absorbed in rendering the smaller fraction available in actual work. There is at present no known remedy for this. These wastes are not increasing; fortunately, through the development of gas-producers, internal-combustion engines, and steam turbines, they are decreasing; yet not so rapidly as to affect seriously the estimates of increase in coal consumption. We are not without hope, however, of discoveries that may yet enable man to convert potential into mechanical energy direct, avoiding this waste.

The Cliffs of Gay-head

[Gay-head is the westerly head of the island of Martha's Vineyard, off the south coast of Massachusetts; it is especially noted for its painted cliffs and for the government lighthouse located at that point.]

Sunlight dancing and glinting,
Kissing the ripples and tinting the blue,
Shining through each limpid drop of the sea—
Brave sun-god on high!
Art thou seeking to fathom
The depths of old ocean,
With thy strong, resplendent beams?

Northward and westward and southward,
An expanse of blue, shimmering waters
(O'er which the white sea-gull loiters,
Slowly winging his way),
Placid, majestic and quiet,
Save where the tumults of ripples riot
Round the rock point,
Jutting so boldly out into the sea—
Oh, thou art brightly seductive,
Winning and wooing
With thy fair glowing bosom
And soft lapping wave.

But aloft raise your eyes,
High above the low-lying shore,
And behold, standing out
Clear and strong in pinnacled heights,
The wonderful painted cliffs
Of delicate hue—
Softest gray, pink and blue
Ranged beside red and white;
Each in itself complete,
Towering they stand,
Framed by the Master-hand,
Touched by the Artist grand,
Nature's great lord of all;
Crowning the island head,
Deep in the watery bed
Casting their shadow.

The lone lighthouse, reared
On the bold bluff above them,
Shoots myriad rays
Far out o'er the waters
When night earth enshrouds;
Then anon, an hushed instant,
The blackness of Erebus
Hangs o'er the waves.

A picture of beauty to hold
Safe in sweet memory's fold,
Of day and of night
By the sea.

DELPHIA McMILLAN.

WHAT PRACTICAL RAILWAY REGULATION MEANS.

By Public Service Commissioner Decker, of New York.

IT SEEMS to me perfectly clear that practical railway regulation is beneficial alike to the carrier and shipper, for in the broad sense of successful operation and successful use of these great public-service utilities the carrier and the public have interests in common. The demonstration is also plain that regulation, especially of freight rates, which is based merely upon some theory that the rate is unreasonable, such as reliance wholly upon comparison of rates per ton per mile or some other doctrine claimed to work out justice without showing any actual damaging effect upon movement of traffic or the value of the service to the shipper, tends to unnecessary absorption of railway revenues which could be devoted to improvement of the road-bed, increase of the equipment, and the addition of other important operating facilities. Practical regulation implies the reduction or readjustment of either freight or passenger rates when shown to be required in the fair interests of individuals or communities or for the general public interest, and in all other respects it implies the maintenance and conservation of railway revenues, in order that the service required by the public shall at all times be faithfully and promptly rendered and progressively improved.



MARTIN S. DECKER,
Public Service Commissioner,
second district, New York.

THE PROPER TREATMENT OF WIVES.

By the Rev. J. L. Scudder, First Congregational Church, Jersey City.

SELFISHNESS is the rock upon which domestic bliss generally goes to pieces. A model husband never plays the tyrant. He treats his wife as an equal, not as a subordinate or slave. Some women are married to bears. Some are caged birds, too sad to sing. Others have that word "obey" eternally thrown at them. Another quality in a good husband is his determination to cultivate cheerfulness and scatter sunshine in his home. He will make himself handy around the house and not expect everything to be done for him. When his wife asks him to mend the sewing-machine or put new wire on the screen door, he will not pout and say, "That was not down in the marriage contract." He removes burdens wherever he can, and moves around the house like a bearded angel, blessing everything he touches. He overlooks any little weaknesses his wife may possess, instead of calling her a "cross-patch," and then becoming ten times as cross and ugly himself. He sympathizes rather than irritates. He is not always insisting that he is right and his wife is wrong. He is jovial and lenient, and lets the little woman have her own way in many things, always allowing her to have the last word. A good husband also keeps up his courting as long as he lives. He never forgets to tell his wife how much he thinks of her. He speaks words of praise while she is living, and doesn't wait until the funeral to deliver sentiments she cannot hear.

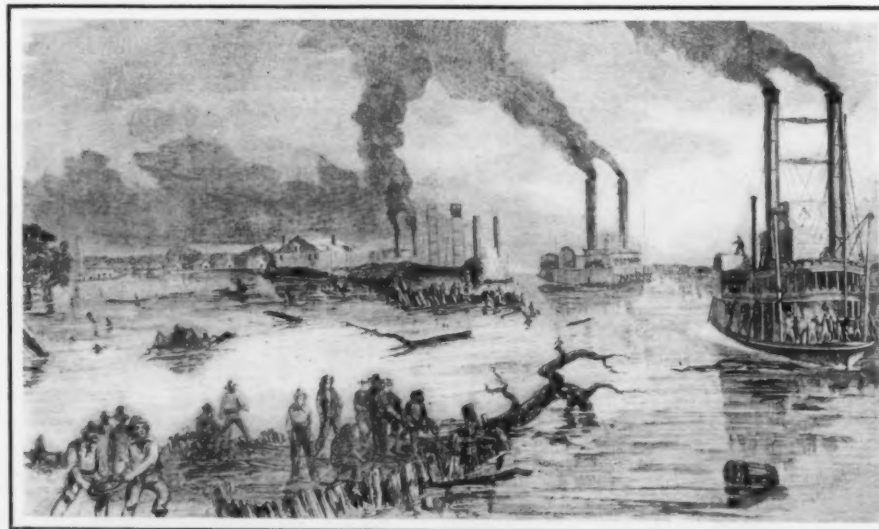
THE THEATRE AND THE PUBLIC.

By Otis Skinner.

AS IS the character of the community and the age, so is its theatre. It cannot lead; it must follow, for it reflects life and tendencies—"the very age and body of the time." If the public selects the trashy play or exposition on which to lavish its favor, it is because that portion of the public possesses cheap and trashy minds and uncultured tastes. Find the man who prefers the educated dogs, the burlesque Hebrew, and the impossible Irishman of vaudeville to a well-sustained, well-acted play, and you have found one who cannot discriminate between the merits of Raphael's "Madonna" and the "Newlyweds" and "Happy Hooligan" of the Sunday supplement. We cannot blame them, but we can educate them. Begin at the beginning—in the home, in the school-room. Give the men and women of the future a start in the right direction—the result will follow.



THOUSANDS OF GERMAN CITIZENS ENJOYING THEMSELVES AT A PFINGST-MONTAG FESTIVAL
IN CONRAD'S PARK, YORKVILLE, N. Y.



A TREMENDOUS FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—A GREAT CREVASSE ON
A PLANTATION NEAR NEW ORLEANS.
HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, June 5th, 1858, and copyrighted.

Porto Rico's Pride, Her Native Regiment

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

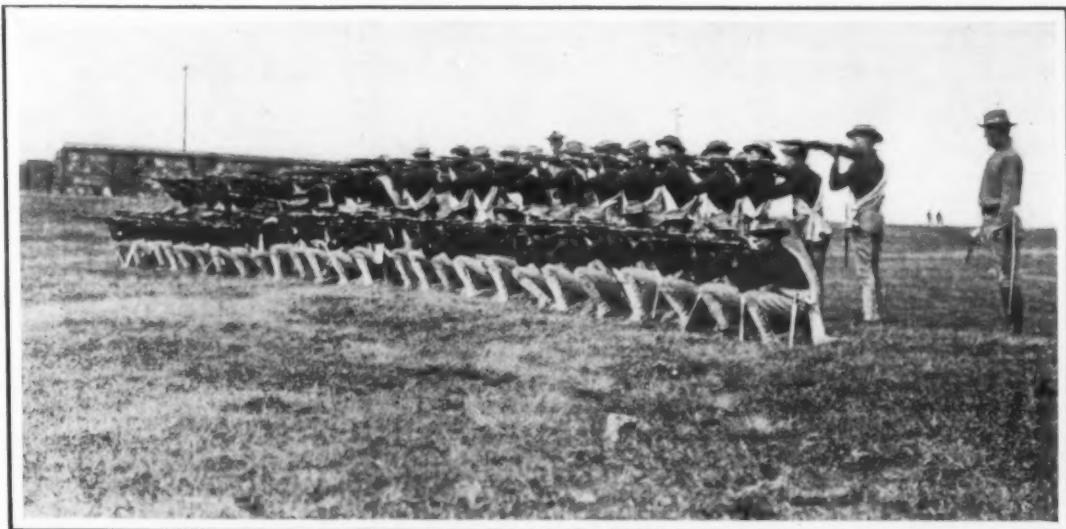
EVEN while the Treaty of Paris, which fixed the terms and conditions of peace between Spain and the United States, was under consideration in the Senate, steps were taken to make soldiers out of the native Porto Ricans; and in the month of February, 1899, about the time the treaty was confirmed, a battalion of these raw recruits was formed. The experiment was so successful that a second battalion was organized in March, 1900, and out of these two was formed a provisional regiment on July 1st, 1904. These troops at present occupy the barracks at San Juan, a spacious building which was erected by the Spanish and stands near Morro Castle. It is conceded to be the finest barracks owned by the United States government. When the regiment was organized all the non-commissioned officers were Americans, but gradually these men took their discharge, and the enlisted men at present are all Porto Ricans, many of whom were members of the original battalion. Of the twenty-four regimental officers eligible to promotion to the rank of captain, ten are natives. Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. Baily, of the Twenty-fifth In-

fantry, is their present commander, with Captain John M. Field as post-adjutant.

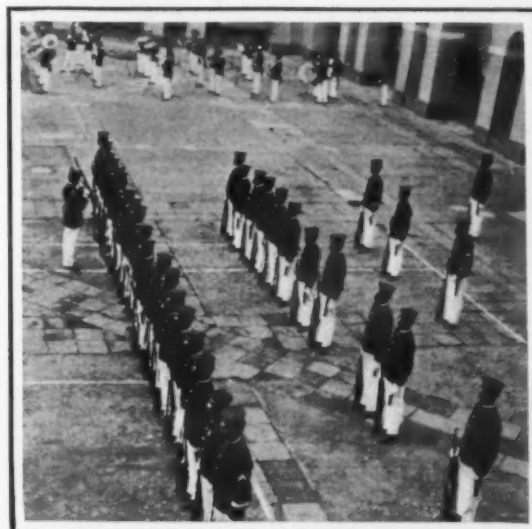
The last American troops left Porto Rico in the spring of 1904, and ever since that time the native regiment, aside from the marines at the naval station, have been the only soldiers on the island. Before the act of March 2d, 1903, the native Porto Rico regiment could not be used for service except at home, but this act removed the restriction, and now they are available for use anywhere. However, it is improbable that they would be sent to another country, as Porto Rico will require a regiment, and they are accustomed to the climate and immune from tropical fevers. It was generally supposed that under the act of April 23d, 1904, the regiment was only created for four years, and that it would be mustered out after July 1st, 1908; but at present all indications point to the continuation of the regiment for an indefinite time. There is, perhaps, no soldier more proud of his position than these Porto Ricans who have sworn allegiance to the American flag. According to their officers, their loyalty is unquestioned, and their fighting qualities,

while never tested, are believed to be good. They are excellent marksmen, are easily disciplined, and eager and willing to learn. They are hard workers (a rarity in the tropics), and frequent hikes are made to different parts of the island. The regimental band is a joy to the music lover, and several times a week they give concerts on the plaza.

Military life has strengthened the Porto Rican in many respects. The physical exercise has straightened his body and made him graceful, and, from the stoop-shouldered, delicate boy that he was at the time of his enlistment, he has become a strong and sturdy man. Discipline has cured the "mananaism" of the tropics, and he does his duty in a prompt and efficient manner. The regiment is popular; the life it leads is the envy of the average native, who loves the display of the uniform and the distinction of having some part in the government. Whenever a vacancy occurs applications to fill it are numerous, and the long waiting list of those willing to serve their country indicates that the Porto Rican is as anxious for military life as the average American is for political honors.



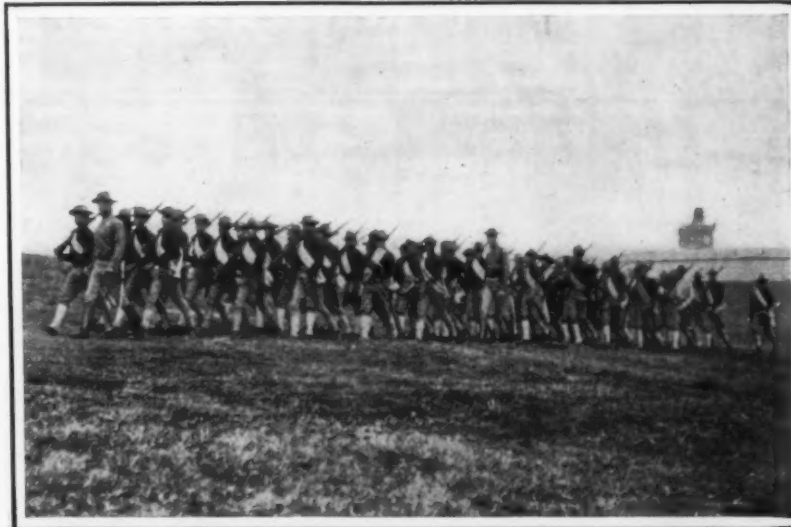
THE "FIRING LINE"—ONE OF THE REGIMENT'S DRILLS DURING A HIKE THROUGH THE COUNTRY.



INSPECTION AND GENERAL MOUNT IN THE PATIO OF THE BARRACKS.



SPLENDID BARRACKS OF THE PORTO RICO REGIMENT NEAR MORRO CASTLE, SAN JUAN, P. R.



COMPANY F OF THE PORTO RICO REGIMENT RETURNING FROM A CROSS-COUNTRY HIKE.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

The Century Mark for Leslie's Weekly

OUT OF its recent baptism of fire LESLIE'S WEEKLY has emerged into spacious and beautiful new quarters, and has made a material advance in its circulation, which has now passed the 100,000 limit. In the catastrophe the valuable and almost priceless accumulations of the fifty-three years since the paper was founded were destroyed. Yet not a single issue was missed or even seriously delayed, and few of its subscribers failed to receive their copies regularly, although there was naturally some confusion for a short time in the work of the circulation department.

The new home of the Judge Company, which publishes LESLIE'S WEEKLY and *Judge*, is one of the handsomest office buildings in the world. It is located on Fifth Avenue, near Madison Square, where Fifth Avenue intersects Broadway. Most of the subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY who visit New York are certain to travel in that neighborhood and cannot fail to observe this paper's present superb home.

The fire, which occurred on Friday, January 10th, in a single night swept entirely out of existence LESLIE'S WEEKLY's fine plant, consuming all the equipment and fixtures. Owing to the courtesy of the Success Magazine Company, however, no time was lost in resuming the preparation of the next issue.

All the staff gathered on the following morning on the floor of the Success Building, and on the following Monday new quarters were leased in the Brunswick Building. On Tuesday preparations were made for occupying the new quarters, and on Wednesday business began there in earnest. The pictures printed on another page show more clearly than words can tell the process of the evolution of a burned-out newspaper to new life and prosperity, and they will interest all our faithful readers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY is now better, stronger, and happier than ever before. The circulation is going up by leaps and bounds, and there is every indication that before the end of another year there will be more than 200,000 names on its subscription list.

The material furnishings and conveniences of the new offices of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are products of firms of good standing and repute. The necessary woodwork was provided by William Schwarzwaelder & Co., of New York; from the Globe-Wernicke Company, of New York, came suitable furniture; the C. J. Lundstrom Manufacturing Company, of Little Falls, N. Y., furnished filing cabinets; the outfit of the composing-room was supplied from the Keystone Type Foundry, of Philadelphia; the typewriters are of the Oliver,

Remington, Underwood, and Monarch makes; the billing machines were turned out by the Elliot-Fisher Company, of New York; the Mosler Safe Company built the safes, and the cameras were constructed by the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, N. Y.

Sayings of a Philosopher.

From "Pensive Ponderings," by Cuyler Reynolds.

AS LIKE cures like, heal with your own words those pains your own words cause.

Wrong deeds are as the wrong side of the embroidery turned up—ugly to behold. Keep your better nature uppermost.

Work, being an expression and a part of ourselves, must be congenial or we are largely dead, simply supposing we are alive because we breathe.

Heaven—how many know from what language the word; how few believe in what it signifies? Let us not bother to seek it in our lexicon, but accept for its derivation that beautiful word, harmony, and trust that somewhere it exists.

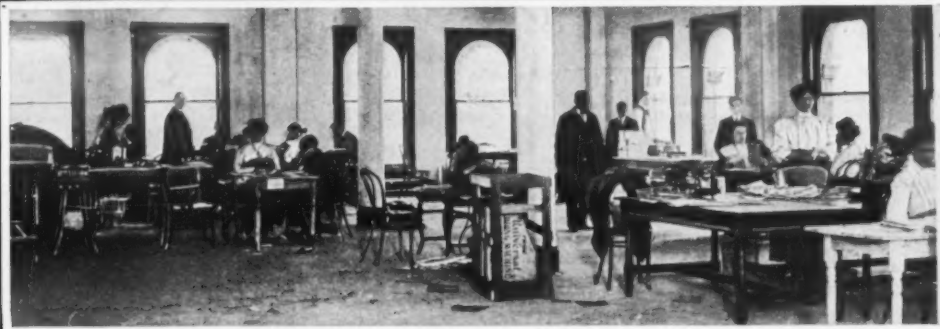
How Judge Company's Newspapers Rose from the Ashes



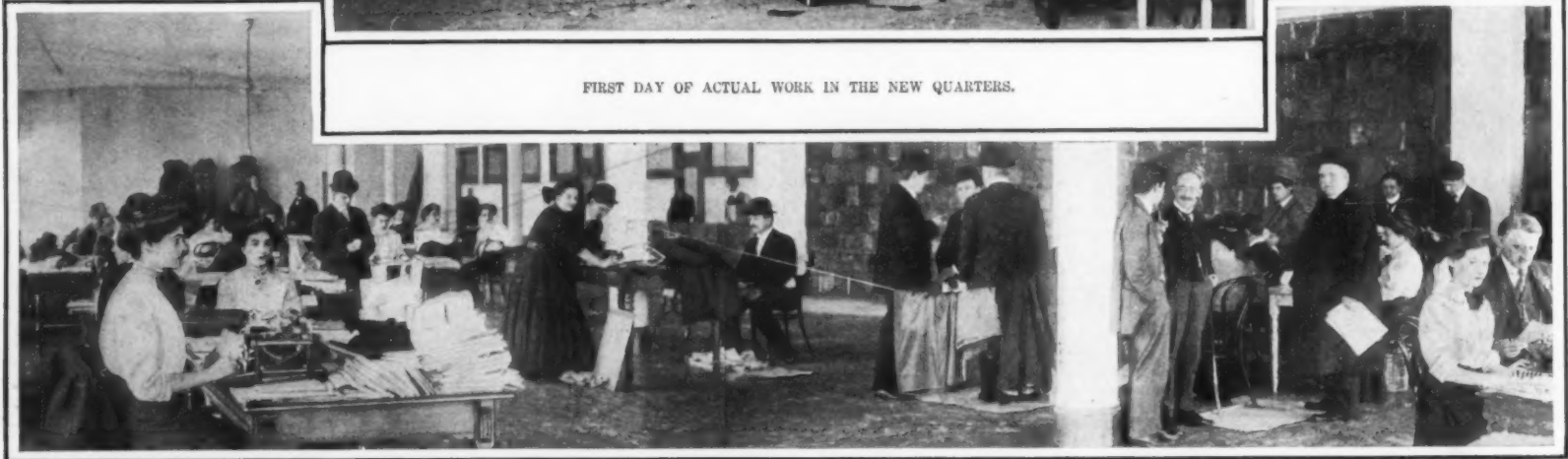
ALL THAT WAS LEFT BY THE FIRE PACKED IN A SINGLE WAGON (AT LEFT) — "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" AND "JUDGE" MOVING FROM TEMPORARY QUARTERS IN THE SUCCESS MAGAZINE BUILDING.



A NEW BEGINNING IN THE BRUNSWICK BUILDING, AT FIFTH AVENUE AND MADISON SQUARE—MEMBERS OF THE STAFF PLANNING OUT THE NEW QUARTERS ON THE GREAT UNFURNISHED FLOOR.



FIRST DAY OF ACTUAL WORK IN THE NEW QUARTERS.



THIRD DAY IN THE NEW HOME OF THE JUDGE COMPANY—BUSINESS PROGRESSING.



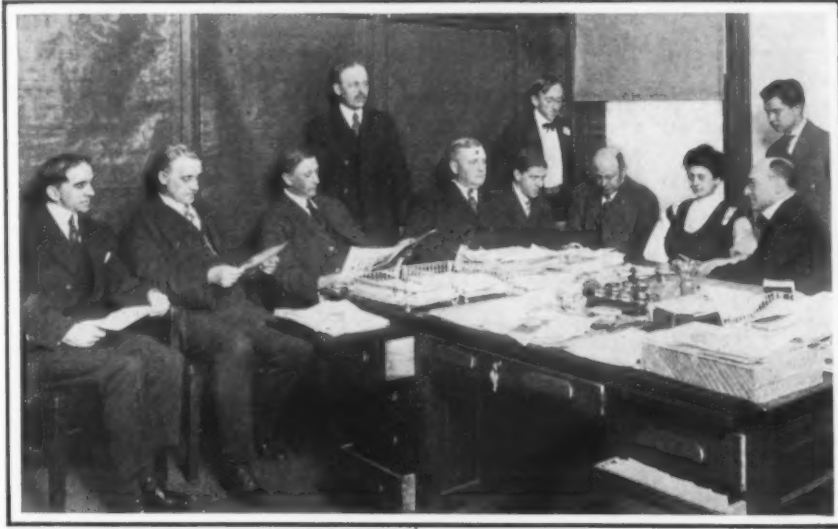
FOURTH DAY IN THE NEW QUARTERS—MATTERS GETTING INTO GOOD SHAPE.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE COMPLETED NEW OFFICE FROM THE COUNTING-ROOM, LOOKING THROUGH THE CIRCULATION AND SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENTS.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt. See page 539.

Superb New Home of the Judge Company's Publications



WEEKLY STAFF CONFERENCE IN THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.



THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF JUDGE COMPANY.



EDITORIAL ROOM OF "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



THE SPLENDID BRUNSWICK BUILDING, THE NEW HOME OF THE JUDGE COMPANY.



EDITORIAL ROOM OF "JUDGE."



ART DEPARTMENT OF "JUDGE."



ART DEPARTMENT OF "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



A PART OF THE MAILING DEPARTMENT.



A GLIMPSE OF THE PROOF-READERS' CORNER, WITH UNITYPE TYPESETTING MACHINE IN BACKGROUND.



A CORNER OF THE COMPOSING-ROOM.

Photographs by B. G. Phillips. See page 539.

Animals That Earn Their Own Living

By Harriet Quimby

"THE KING of animal wage-earners is the horse. Next to the horse comes the elephant," remarked an old circus man. "The horse is versatile; he will perform in a ring or on the stage, and after leaving the lime-light he will at a pinch turn about and help move the paraphernalia of the show. If a circus breaks down on the road, the horse is there to help out. The elephant will do the same thing, but these two are the only salary-earning animals that can turn their talents to genuine usefulness while they are acting. One of the elephants now with the Barnum and Bailey circus has a trunk that is partly paralyzed from constant pushing against the animal cages and wagons that he helps to move."

The number and variety of four-footed creatures on the stage or in the circus and earning good salaries for their trainers is astonishing. Lions, tigers, elephants, bears, horses, clown mules, Shetland ponies who dance the lancers in sets, acrobatic dogs, horses that do fractions, and monkeys that accomplish some feats that require almost human intelligence and ability are legion. Good animal actors are always in demand, and the salaries they command are powerful incentives for trainers to rack their brains to hit upon some new and amusing act. It is not the cleverest act that wins approval so much as the most original and amusing.

This year at the circus one of the clown acts that met with instant success and shouts of laughter was that of a trained pig, which in reality did nothing more than to suck milk from a bottle; yet the act was popular and has since had many imitators. It was the originality of the trainer and the ridiculousness of the act, rather than the cleverness, that caught the public fancy. The little white pig was brought into the ring, wrapped in swaddling clothes. Sitting upon a chair, the clown gravely laid the little fellow upon his lap and began to undress him, the pig all the time squealing and kicking, and convulsing the mothers present, who had had similar experiences with their little babies. A bottle of milk with a rubber nipple was brought into the ring by another clown, the baby was fed, and amid laughter and applause, the clown and his charge left to give place to the next turn.

With patience and understanding a horse or a dog can be taught to do anything that it is physically able to do. A horse is nervous and sensitive, and requires different treatment from other animals, but, when approached in the right way, he will respond with astonishing intelligence. One of the finest examples of animal intelligence ever seen in this country was that displayed by Wotan, the balloon horse, at the circus this year. Standing on a swaying platform, which



EXPERT EQUILIBRISTS FROM SOUTH AFRICAN JUNGLES.

with the slightest movement would tilt and precipitate the animal to the arena below, with a daring woman on his back, Wotan permitted himself to be pulled up to a height of fully one hundred feet, and there, swaying in the air, he remained serene while a blaze of fireworks sputtered and fizzed around his feet, chilling the blood of the onlookers, who expected every moment to witness the tragedy of his fall. Such a feat could be taught only by a powerful and constant appeal to the intelligence of the animal. All the punishment in the world would not make him understand what his trainer wished him to do.

The football-playing horses in the Wild West show also display an unusual amount of animal intelligence and understanding, besides careful and humane training. The game is played by mounted players—cowboys and Indians—and the points are made by pushing the ball over the ground and past the guard of the opponents, who are protecting their line. The ball used is a large rubber affair, the height of a horse and about twenty feet in circumference, and, in pushing it along and guarding its return to the home-line, the horses display as much interest and spirit as do their riders. A horse is taught in a simple and humane manner to roll an object or to push open a door. He is stationed in a narrow hallway where he cannot turn. A man is placed in front of him and another man is at the back. The latter urges the horse forward, and the man in front permits himself to be readily shoved along. In this way the horse quickly understands that by pushing against an object it can be forced out of his way.

There are two universal rules among animal trainers. The first is to become familiar with the animal and to know his temperament and to make friends with him. The next thing is to make the

animal understand thoroughly what it is that you want him to do and to make him do it. The animal must be made to feel that the man is his superior; then unremitting labor and infinite patience are required if a successful result is to be obtained. A judicious system of rewards and punishments is adopted by the majority of trainers, much as a school teacher punishes and rewards her charges. Choosing the right animal for the stage or circus is one of the important features, for it is only about twenty-five per cent. of animals that can be successfully taught to act. Several hundred horses were tried out before one was found that could be trained to the perilous act accomplished by Wotan.

The monkey is naturally the easiest to teach of all animal actors, and the cat is the most difficult. "Cats are intel-

ligent enough," said a trainer. "They know exactly what they are wanted to do and they are capable of doing it, but they are not to be depended upon. They are as capricious as prima donnas and as unreliable. One day they will perform splendidly and will purr and arch their backs in satisfaction at what they have done, but the next day they will sulk, and the best of trainers is powerless, for he cannot punish a cat into doing anything. She must be coaxed." Cats as actors are in demand, and a troupe of them would command an enormous salary, because the popularity of the animal would make the act pleasing to audiences; but the risk is too great for trainers to spend their time, however great the reward might be.

A story is told of a man in London who had a troupe of twenty cats, trained to do a variety of interesting and cunning tricks. A manager was invited to the training quarters, and was at once charmed to the extent of making a substantial offer for the attraction. The act was so good that he could not believe that the animals were cats, and he feared rivalry from other managers. Upon the evening of their arrival at the theatre, however, the pleasure was changed, for, in the new surroundings and on a larger stage than they had been accustomed to, the cats refused positively to appear at all, but went scotching up the scenes and perched in the flies, causing no end of trouble for the stage hands. Trained horses are among the animals most popular with audiences.

Bears are comparatively easy to train, but they are ugly-tempered, and when working with other animals are liable to snap at them. Dogs and monkeys are the most satisfactory, and more of these animals than of any other species are now amusing audiences as actors.

The Man in the Auto

THERE is no class in the community which finds the automobile a greater convenience than do the doctors. Physicians are frequently summoned in a great hurry to attend patients who are in a critical condition, and they find in motor cars their handiest and speediest vehicles. Especially are these machines useful to country doctors, who have long distances to travel in districts remote from railroads and telegraphs. City doctors, too, deem the motor car a great convenience. Business reasons are not the only ones that induce so many doctors to buy automobiles. The medical gentlemen and their families do much riding for pleasure in their cars.



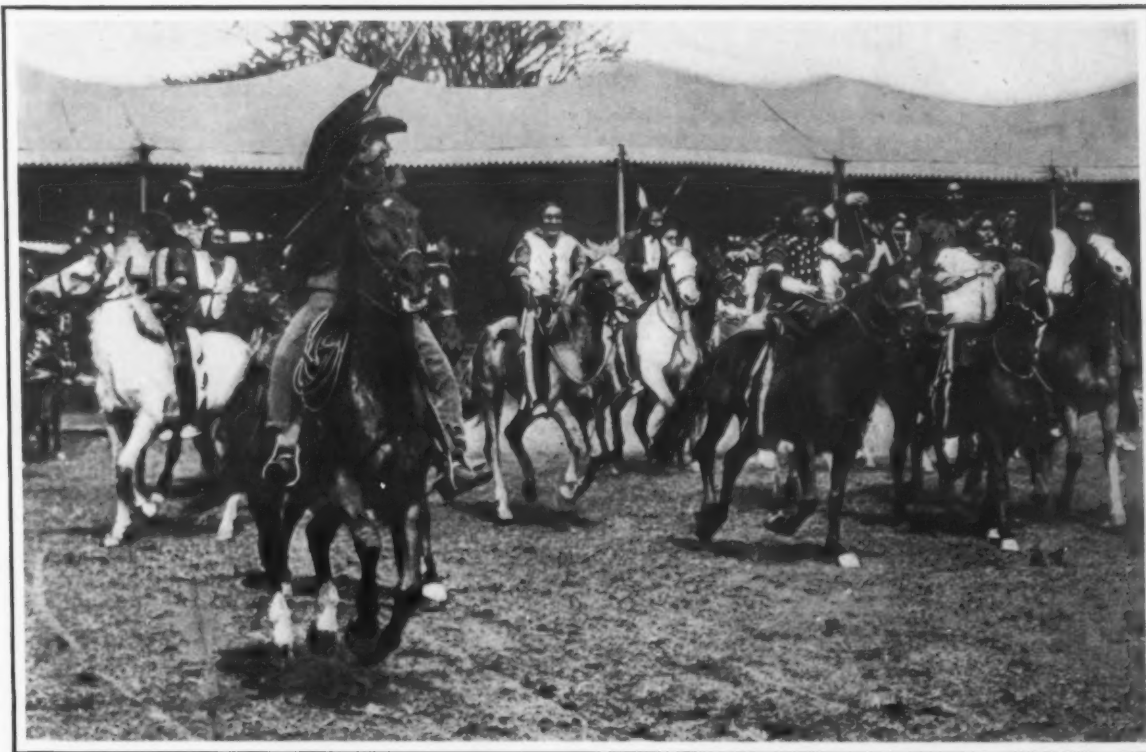
ARRIVAL OF THE PATHFINDERS AT THE ROYAL PALM, MIAMI, AFTER THEIR EXCITING RUN FROM JACKSONVILLE, 400 MILES DISTANT.

IN ORDER to encourage the repairing of roads, the Automobile Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., has offered prizes, aggregating \$175, to highway authorities who shall accomplish the greatest improvement in selected portions of the main roads under their charge. The Automobile Fraternity at Detroit also is active in the endeavor to improve roadways in that section. Indiana is taking the lead in the middle West in the matter of good roads. The mileage of improved roads in the Hoosier State will be greatly increased this season. The disposition of many localities to better the highways encourages purchase of cars and helps the automobile industry.

Well-trained Animals That Make Money for Their Masters



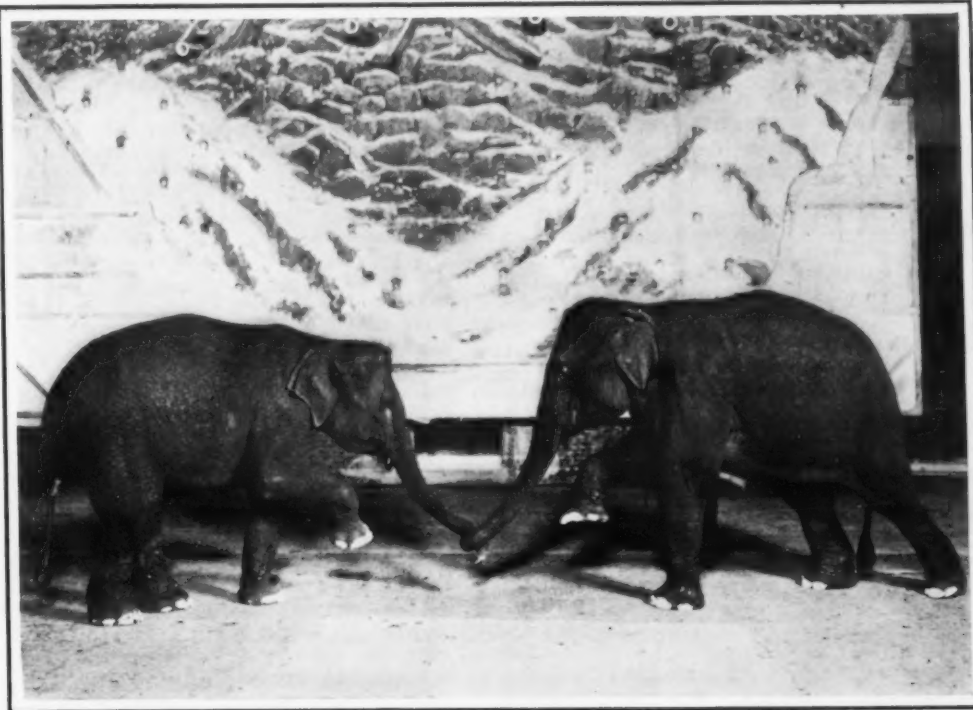
MONKEY ACROBATS WHICH AMUSED AUDIENCES RECENTLY AT THE NEW YORK HIPPODROME.



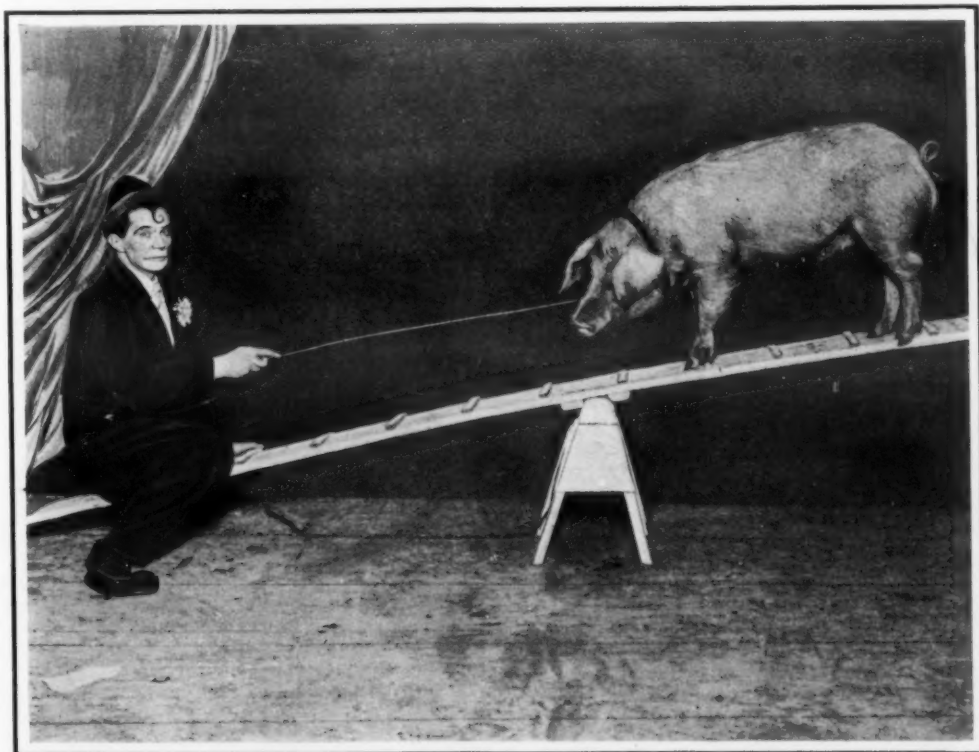
HORSES, THE MOST VERSATILE AND THE BEST EARNERS IN A SHOW.



A TEDDY-BEAR ROUGH RIDER.



HAGENBECK ELEPHANTS DOING THE "MERRY WIDOW" WALTZ.



PETROFF'S TRAINED PIG, A POPULAR PERFORMER.



THE A B C OF AN ELEPHANT'S EDUCATION IN ACROBATICS.

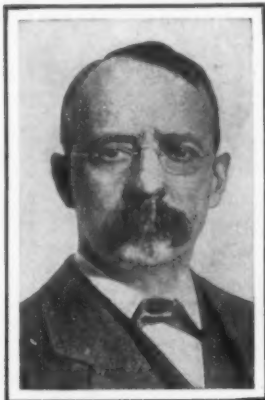
See opposite page.

The Railroad Side of "the Greatest Problem in the World"—No. 5

THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BEHIND THE RAILROADS—WEST. THE AIMS AND METHODS OF PRESIDENTS OF THE BIG ROADS AND WHAT THEY MEAN TO THE PEOPLE

By Gilson Willets, Special Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly

THE MOST powerful force in the American railway world, the man whose work affects the destinies of more men and women than that of the German Emperor, is E. H. Harriman. Mr. Harriman and his railroads are one. He dominates the whole. He is not nominally, as the public supposes, but in fact, the commander-in-chief of the Harriman system, embracing more than 25,000 miles of track. All important commands are issued from his office and out of his own mouth at 120 Broadway. Mr. Harriman has gathered about him the most competent railroad men in the country. He looks to his officers to see that his orders are executed to the very letter. He holds no coun-



E. H. HARRIMAN,
The most powerful force in the American railway world.

cils with his officers; he himself says what shall be or shall not be. His roads are the best equipped of all roads, because he insists that they shall be that.

And yet the public regards Mr. Harriman as a financier, not as a railroad man. Therein is where the public does not understand the "railroad czar." He set to work to master the art and science of railroading on the broadest lines; lines that look a quarter of a century ahead, that compel growth, instead of merely watching growth. With his own brains he conquered a vast commercial empire, and with his own hands crowned himself its Napoleon. The smallest item in the running of every department is not too small for Mr. Harriman's personal attention. His officers call themselves "Harriman's understudies," for he himself in effect fills every office on the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Railroad and Navigation Line, Alton, Illinois Central, and a score of lesser lines. When E. H. Harriman took over the Union Pacific, that road had been for five years in the hands of a receiver, and people had suffered for lack of cars, engines, trains, and decent tracks in half a dozen great Western States. Harriman spent \$100,000,000 on the Union Pacific—and today the Union Pacific's public from end to end of the road has money in the bank. Harriman rebuilt the famous Overland Route. That is his chief monument.

For a railroad to suffer hardship is for the public it immediately serves to suffer hardship with it. Harriman, the most criticised railroad captain of his day, is yet the man who ten years ago began doing more than any other man or group of men to end hardships in Western communities. When he took hold of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, the people on those lines were suffering hardships because of inadequate railroad facilities. But the very touch of the iron hand of Harriman, public prejudice notwithstanding, gave to the suffering communities immediate relief. His control was felt in the form of no end of benefits that followed the remaking of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific. Then Harriman took the broken-down Chicago and Alton Railroad, and in five years, at tremendous cost, rebuilt it, making it a speeding track, so to speak, across Illinois and Missouri. Farmers in those States, who formerly could not get into market on a decent competitive basis, got rates that put them on their feet.

Mr. Harriman is at once the most admired and most hated man in America. The men associated with him in railroading do the admiring, because they know him; the public hates him, because the public does not know him and because politicians and a hostile press that teaches the public to hate Harriman do not know him.

The second greatest giant in Western railroading is James J. Hill, father of the Great Northern and uncle of the Northern Pacific and the Burlington. Mr. Hill differs from Harriman in this respect: Harriman is to his lines the method itself; Hill issues orders, but leaves the method of execution to his officers. Yet no man knows more about every minute move-

ment or change in operation or traffic on his road than does James J. Hill. He himself visits every town and settlement on the Great Northern personally every so often. He is constantly watching the line to make sure that his orders are executed, and that people in his territory are so served that they keep hustling to put money in their own pockets through delivery of freight to the Great Northern.

Above all, indeed, Hill looks after his shippers and passengers. He sees that they get the square deal. He helps every man on his line to help himself. It was he who taught the farmers of the Northwest the wisdom of raising diversified crops instead of depending entirely on wheat. He introduced new industries along the Great Northern and put experts to work showing the people how the new industries could be made profitable; then he found the market for the new products and delivered the goods. He distributed blooded stock among the farmers along his line. He built hospitals and schools for the people in his territory. He founded 150 new towns. Mr. Hill himself promotes every man on the Great Northern who shows aptitude for a higher job. He himself fires men who fall below the Hill standard of merit. "Jim" Hill has enriched thousands living along the Great Northern's 10,000 miles of track. His distinction among the great personalities behind the railroads is this: While Vanderbilt and Gould inherited their roads, while Harriman bought his, Hill made his.

Other very important personalities in Northwestern railroading include Albert J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Mr. Earling has given practically his whole life to the upbuilding of the St. Paul and its territory. Ask any man in Wisconsin to name the most useful citizen of that State, and he'll tell you it is Albert J. Earling. His road has for years been known in the railway world as "the model." It was Mr. Earling who made the road worthy of being so called. Then there is Marvin Hughitt, president of the Northwestern Railroad. It is said of him that in administering the affairs of the Northwestern for many years he has returned its shareholders ample dividends, has double-tracked the road out of its earnings, and has thoughtfully provided for twenty years of its future.

A railroad overlord who means much to the Southwest is Mr. E. P. Ripley, who directs the policy of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad—which earns \$70,000,000 annually. Mr. Ripley is unpretentious in his habits and manners. He is not one who believes that the railroad can do no wrong; he stands for an annual house-cleaning and the most rigorous public inspection. But, despite this fair and square attitude, Mr. Ripley to-day finds the Santa Fé a victim of legislative hostility. Long before passes were abolished by law, Mr. Ripley went on record as favoring a course that would do away with bits of paper by which, willy-nilly, traffic was often influenced. He was among the first of the Western railroad presidents to banish the private car.

What Ripley did for the Santa Fé was one of the most remarkable achievements in modern railroading. When he took the Santa Fé it was a streak of rust. He remade the Santa Fé from head to foot—from Chicago to Los Angeles. He replaced two thousand wooden bridges with steel bridges, he laid new rails, he straightened the crooked places, he pierced the

the fruit-growers of California and the fortunes of the Santa Fé are one and the same thing. For every orange we eat we are indebted primarily to the Santa Fé and the Clark and Harriman roads out of California. The Santa Fé, under President Ripley, has met all needs of mine owners, fruit-growers, and other shippers in the most liberal way.

We must not forget Mr. B. F. Yoakum, of the Frisco and the Rock Island, least known of the great personalities behind the railways. Mr. Yoakum has been more to the Southwest even than Mr. Ripley. Yoakum was the Southwest's constructive and creative genius. Yoakum did not sit down and wait for people to come to New Mexico and southwest Texas before building the Rock Island and Frisco systems; he built those roads first and then sent men North and East and to Europe to bring in settlers. By giving the Southwest artesian water, Mr. Yoakum turned a semi-arid region into an empire as fertile as that of the Nile. The gulf coast of Texas, for example, is populated to-day because Mr. Yoakum turned the course of rivers and, in a sense, remodeled the coast.

Mr. Yoakum built up the Frisco's 4,000 miles of track by going out himself on the line and working with the engineers. He knows personally almost every shipper in the Frisco territory. And the shippers swear by him. So do his workmen. Once when his men threatened to strike, he said to them, "It will cripple our shippers dreadfully if you strike at this particular time." The men did not strike. Mr. Yoakum believes that the prosperity of the last few years will soon be resumed. He has worked like a Trojan to get contracts for Western industrial concerns.

A pupil of Mr. Yoakum's is President Winchell, of the Rock Island. Yoakum taught Winchell the Yoakum way of railroading—that is, a way of doing business with shippers and passengers in peace and good-fellowship. President Winchell and his officers work together on the Rock Island like boys—making the road serve its people to the best advantage. Mr. Winchell said to the Rock Island's "customers": "The prosperity of Western railroads is bound up in the development of the local territory in each case. That development must be done by the settler assisted by the railroad. Therefore it is to the interest of the Western railroads to make settlers contented." President Winchell forthwith made a friend of the settlers by finding new markets for their products and by bringing to them every practical aid within his power. Recently Mr. Winchell said: "The railroad man is now on the defensive. I spend most of my time putting out fires started by legislation in different States, which threaten to consume the whole railroad structure. It is not a question of developing territory and building up a railway. It is a question of preserving what there is from confiscation."

Such is the work of the overlords of the railroads, such their aims, methods, and meaning to the people. They introduce and foster all industries in their respective territories. Yet unfriendly, unreasoning legislators and agitators are doing their best to hamper the work these presidents are trying to do for the people. But reactionaries are being heard from. Is a railroad corporation an

impersonal public enemy, to be pursued and attacked, regardless of whether the attacks are justified or revolutionary? Men in all lines of business are beginning to comprehend the danger involved to all the people in unjustly hampering and restricting the good works that the personalities behind the railroads are ever planning and trying to execute—good works which, if carried out, will benefit every man in the country who holds a job.

Gilson Willets



B. L. WINCHELL,
President of the Rock Island railroad lines.



A GREAT RAILROAD SPENDING \$1,500,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS—STEEL BRIDGE, 3,700 FEET LONG AND 160 FEET HIGH, WHICH THE NORTHERN PACIFIC IS CONSTRUCTING AT VALLEY CITY, N. D., TO DO AWAY WITH A HEAVY GRADE AND TO SAVE SIX MINUTES' TIME.—Leonard Smith.

mountains instead of going over them. The working army under Mr. Ripley to-day numbers 300,000. And he has kept the Santa Fé an independent road, though Harriman and Hill and Gould all covet it. It is the only absolutely straightaway line from Frisco to its own terminal at Chicago. When "Scotty" wanted to smash all speed records from the Pacific coast to Chicago, he paid the Santa Fé \$5,500—and Ripley's men did the rest.

And what southern California owes to Mr. Ripley would require a volume all by itself. The fortunes of

Talent and Beauty of the Metropolitan Stage



TWO OF THE FOUR COHANS IN THE BRISK NEW MUSICAL COMEDY, "THE YANKEE PRINCE," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER.—Hall.



SHAPELY AND TUNEFUL CHORUS HELPING "THE MERRY-GO-ROUND" TOWARD A LONG SUMMER RUN AT THE CIRCLE.
White.



LAURA NELSON HALL, ONE OF THE BACHELOR GIRLS, IN THE WHOLESOME COMEDY, "GIRLS," AT DALY'S.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
33. MABEL HITE IN "THE MERRY-GO-ROUND."
Caricature by E. A. Goewey.



CHARACTER PHOTOGRAPH OF ROBERT PAYTON GIBBS, ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS IN "NEARLY A HERO" COMPANY, AT THE CASINO.



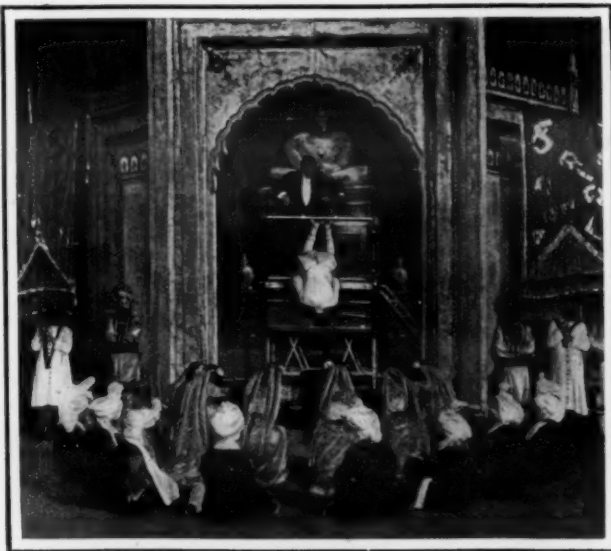
IDA CONQUEST, WHO PLAYS THE LEADING PART IN "THE WOLF," A SUCCESSFUL MELODRAMA, AT THE LYRIC.—White.



GRACE MERRITT, AS "MARY TUDOR," IN "WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER," AT CARNEGIE LYCEUM.—Sarony.



HENRY E. DIXEY AND MARIE NORDSTROM IN "PAPA LEBONNARD," AN ADAPTATION FROM THE FRENCH, A RECENT SUCCESS AT THE BIJOU.—White.



ONAP, THE UPSIDE-DOWN PIANIST, WHO PUZZLED AUDIENCES AT THE HIPPODROME.
Hall.



AUDREY MAPLE AND ALFRED KAPPELER IN "THE LOVE WALTZ," PLAYING ON THE KEITH AND PROCTOR CIRCUIT.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon at Home

By A. S. Chapman

SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON lives in a large, old-fashioned house in North Vermilion Street, in the city of Danville, Ill., in what once was a fashionable residence district. Now the business centre has grown toward it till it is in the residence inner belt. He built the house four years after he came to Danville, about the time he was first elected to Congress. It was for those times a pretentious house for Danville. As he sat on the wide porch and talked of his wife and his younger years, his steely blue eyes softened. "My wife said we would build," he said, "so we should not have to move." Mrs. Cannon has been dead for many years. His financial and political fortune long ago passed the point at which some men erect mansions in Washington, but the wish of his wife remained Mr. Cannon's law. Save for the addition of a wide porch, the house remains as it was at first. It is furnished in the somewhat heavy style of elegance of a third of a century ago. In the matter of furnishing, as in other respects, Mr. Cannon is a stand-patter. Like its owner, it is sufficient unto itself, not having to depend on appearances to gain the favor of those who pass its doors.

Nearly all business and political lines in Danville lead sooner or later to "Uncle Joe." Likewise do the domestic pathways converge to the library, in which the speaker passes most of his time at home. Here again may the personal comparison be made. The walls and the bookcases have looked down upon him for so many years that, in the way of inanimate things, they have taken on something of his own personality. To compare the library with its owner, its finishings and bookshelves present an array of inscrutable walnut, while for his flashes of humor and vehemence they reflect the high-lights of framed cartoons and signed photographs.

There are faces which lend themselves readily to caricature. Cartoonists draw them from memory, and the exaggerations of the pencil come to be accepted as the portrayal of character. Mr. Cannon's peculiarities are reproduced with such facility that he is one of the most cartooned men in public life. His friendly attitude toward the cartoonists is shown by the presence on his library walls of many of the original sketches in which he is the central figure, sent to him with the compliments of their authors. By their sides hang the signed photographs of such men as President Roosevelt, W. H. Moody, Leslie M. Shaw, Sam Randall, Joseph Sibley, Vice-President Fairbanks, Elihu Root, and Collis P. Huntington.

More than a library, it is the workroom of a publicist. Mr. Cannon may give off-hand the answers to an incredible number of questions, from the cost of raising sheep in Ohio to the price of mining coal in Alabama. If any question comes up whose answer is not hidden under his gray locks, the array of public documents, reports, and year-books in the library is likely to yield it. During the vacation of Congress Mr. Cannon is in correspondence with men in all parts of the country on the legislation that may come to the front, and in the library much of his preparation for the work of the coming session is made.

Mr. Cannon is called indifferent to his personal appearance. When he sat for his photograph in the library, he showed that he has some traces of sartorial pride. He had been talking and smoking on the porch, in a slouch hat and black alpaca coat. While the photographer was getting his camera ready, Mr. Cannon disap-

peared into his bedroom, reappearing in a frock coat and with his hair carefully brushed. He declined to pose with a cigar in his mouth.

To tell the truth, he appears to be somewhat tired of hearing about those cigars, as if there were some special brand of fame or infamy connected with them. Admitting that he smokes or gives away fifteen or twenty of them a day, he declared that he used to buy a more costly kind, but found it expensive for a statesman who is expected to set an example of economy to a nation, and he fell back on cheaper brands. His familiars declare that there is no special brand of Cannon smoke.

Miss Helen Cannon is the head of his household in Washington, while his elder daughter, Mrs. E. X. Le Seure, presides over the Danville house. She has two interesting daughters, Virginia, aged fourteen, and Helen, aged seven.

The eighteenth congressional district, which represents Speaker Cannon on the map of Illinois, is a shoestring-shaped affair, about one hundred and fifty miles long, reaching from the apple orchards of "Egypt" in the southern part of the State to within fifty miles of Chicago. It has the pleasing habit of returning him to Congress biennially by a comfortable majority of over fifteen thousand. Every two years the Democrats of the district go through the motions of nominating a candidate, who bravely thanks the convention and then goes home to forget it. The Socialist candidate is wont to take the nomination more seriously, make more speeches, and spend more money for railroad fare and hotel bills than does the Democrat offered on the altar of party organization.

The condition of "Uncle Joe's" political fences makes the metaphor of the "lead-pipe cinch" seem like a futile and useless piece of English. "Horse high, bull strong, and hog tight," as they say in the country of real fences, is more like it. I may be giving away a political secret in telling that he makes it a point to stand well with the country editors of his district. The Republican editor in good and regular standing who is not able to land a post-office does not

cut much of a figure in the community. The simple hospitality of Mr. Cannon's home and his informal relations with his constituents are illustrated by the visit of a country postmaster to Danville. It was in the summer time, when Mr. Cannon's family was away from home. The postmaster went to his house to stay over night. He was to leave on an early train the next morning. About four o'clock the speaker knocked on the door. "George," he said, "it's time to get up. I hate to send you away without breakfast, but there isn't a thing in the house to eat except some oranges."

"Never mind that, Joe," protested the postmaster.

"Here's a handful of cigars, anyway, George," continued the speaker.

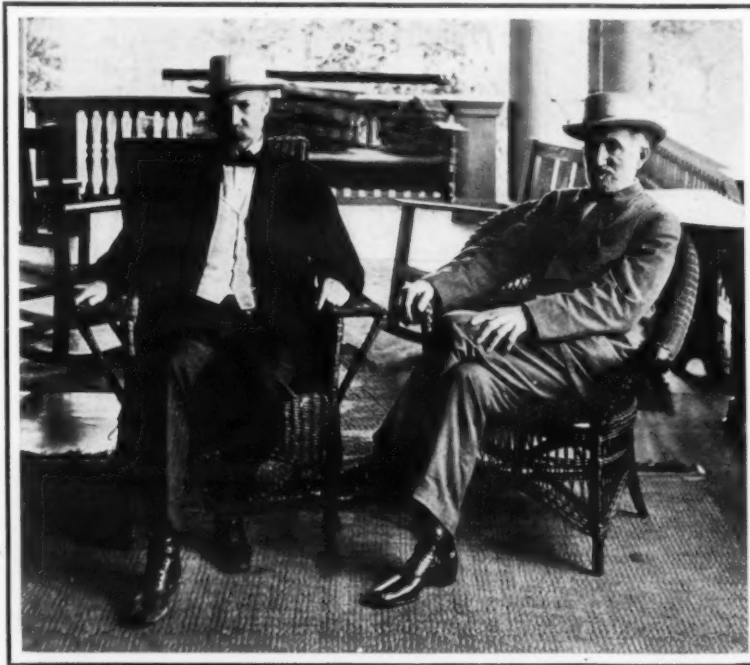
It is safe to risk the conclusion that Mr. Cannon's interests are not neglected in that postmaster's sphere of influence.

One of Mr. Cannon's practices may be construed as philanthropy or as good politics, according to the point of view. Several young men who hold high positions as lawyers or judges are the beneficiaries. Others are in training now. Mr. Cannon's comprehensive knowledge of opportunities in Washington enables him to place worthy young men from Danville in the departments, giving them a chance to earn their living and to study law after hours. It is related that this is not a philanthropy which Mr. Cannon allows to pauperize the one who receives it. On the arrival of the appointee in Washington, filled with hope and ambition, he receives the admonition, "You have got to work and behave yourself." And when he is graduated from the law school, he receives an equally plain hint that it is time to resign and give somebody else a chance. One of the appointees, who got his education in this way, is a Federal judge.

Anybody who goes to "Uncle Joe" for intimate facts concerning himself will meet with a cordial reception and several cigars. He may have a collection of gavels exhibited to him and learn the speaker's views on present-day issues, like the parcels post or the Panama Canal. Then he is at liberty to go out and dig for the information he seeks. To one person who wanted a biographical sketch for a magazine article, he said, "I was born of God-fearing parents. I made myself, and I made a poor job of it."

For one who lives so plainly, Mr. Cannon is a wealthy man, being rated among the millionaires of Danville. He made his fortune in banking and street railways. It is so many years ago when he studied law and struggled with poverty like many young lawyers, that some of his experiences are worth quoting in his own words:

"I found the legal pasture at Tuscola very short. My mother, a Quaker, said, 'Joseph, now that thee is married, thee must get thee a cow, a pig, and a hive of bees.' I took her advice. I tried to milk the cow, but she kicked me over. I tried to feed the calf, but she butted me all over the yard and tore my clothes off. When the bees were ready to swarm, I thought I could go out among them and hive them as my father used to do. They got all over me. They crawled under my shirt and stung me in a hundred places. The only thing I could get along with was the pig. I could feed him and scratch his back, and he would grunt. I got him good and fat and gave him away to a farmer. Why, I could no more kill and eat that hog than I could one of the members of my own family."



VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS AND SPEAKER CANNON HAVING A FRIENDLY CHAT ON THE LATTER'S PORCH.



SPEAKER CANNON HARD AT WORK IN HIS LIBRARY.



OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE AT DANVILLE, ILL., IN WHICH SPEAKER CANNON LIVES.

Photographs by Watson.

Cobalt's Future Assured

RECENT DISCOVERIES PROVE THE PERMANENCY OF THE WONDERFUL CANADIAN CAMP. WHAT ONE BIG MINE IS DOING.

By Ernest Rowe

THE SUCCESSION of sensational strikes recently made in the Cobalt silver camp, at depths ranging from 150 to 250 feet, has convinced the mining engineers of both Europe and America that this wonderful district is to become the leading silver producer of the world. When the camp was first discovered, the ore was so rich and the geological formations so varied in character that mining experts did not believe it possible that the deposits could continue to any great depth. This theory, however, has been completely exploded, and now it is generally conceded, even by the most conservative engineers, that the camp will be producing silver in undiminished volume more than a century hence.

Capital is pouring into the camp, with the result that the whole district is being developed and production is showing an enormous increase. As a matter of fact, the growth of the Cobalt camp's production is regarded as phenomenal in mining circles. In 1904 it produced only \$130,217 in silver; in 1905 its production was \$1,473,000; in 1906 the production jumped to \$3,900,000; and again in 1907 the value was almost doubled, the yield being \$6,000,000. The total output for 1908, on the basis of production for the first four months of the year, is variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. There are now over thirty shipping mines, many of them paying handsome dividends.

The two greatest mines in the camp, according to area, are the Nipissing, with 846 acres—which, during the great boom of 1906, sold up to \$34 a share—and the Cobalt Central, with only a slightly less area of 777 acres. The latter property is one of the newest in the camp and one of the most promising. Nipissing has been paying dividends for three years. Work on the Big Pete mine—the first of the Cobalt Central properties to be developed to the point of production—was begun only fifteen months ago. Since that time a 100-ton concentrating plant has been erected, the first in the Cobalt camp. Its operation has brought about a revolution of mining methods in the district. Prior to its erection a great deal of low-grade silver was abandoned to the dumps, and millions of dollars of value threatened to go to waste. Now, however, all the prominent mines are preparing to follow the example of Cobalt Central and treat their low-grade ores, which under this process are highly profitable. As an example of the high recovery by the concentrating method, the Cobalt Central mill in one day in April recovered over \$15,000 in silver from forty-nine tons of crude ore. The plant is now producing from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in silver a day, and, despite the large amount of money being spent in development work, is already earning a sufficient monthly sum to assure steady dividends to stockholders, beginning probably in midsummer.

In addition to its work on the Big Pete mine, which is at present producing so satisfactory a revenue, the Cobalt Central Mines Company is energetically pushing exploration and development work at a number of other points on its big property, and it is more than likely that before the end of the year it will be shipping high-grade ore and concentrates from several different mines, with a relative increase in its revenues and dividend possibilities.

It is generally conceded in mining circles that this summer will witness the biggest boom that the Cobalt camp has yet known, and the recent sensational rise in Cobalt Central stock on the New York curb is accepted to mean that it will be the leader in the bull movement. Since the panic the number of shareholders in this company has increased over 100 per cent. At present market prices, its big property shows an acreage valuation of only about \$1,800, while the Coniagas, for instance, one of the neighboring properties, at present market prices is selling at the rate of \$96,000, having a total area of only forty acres.

The Cobalt Central Mines Company's shares were brought out by Thomas Nevins & Son, of No. 37 Wall Street, one of the most conservative banking houses in New York. This firm has developed some of the best mining and industrial properties in the country.

Pictorial Gleanings from the Foreign Press



THE WORLD'S GREATEST RUBY MARKET AT MOGOK, UPPER BURMA, WHERE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF STONES ARE SOLD EVERY YEAR.—*Empress*.



"SPORT ROYAL"—MACHINE GUN USED FOR DUCK SHOOTING BY THE PRINCE OF MONACO, AND THE BLIND THROUGH WHICH IT IS DISCHARGED.—*Sketch*.



LARGEST PETITION EVER OFFERED—LORD ROBERT CECIL'S MAMMOTH PETITION AGAINST THE LICENSING BILL, NINE MILES LONG AND CONTAINING 600,000 SIGNATURES, BROUGHT INTO THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS BY TWELVE ATTENDANTS. *Illustrated London News*.



WINTER OVERTHROWN—PICTURESQUE FESTIVAL AT ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, SYMBOLIZING THE RETURN OF SPRING—WINTER'S CAR IS CAPTURED BY SPRING'S AND BURNED AMID THE REJOICINGS OF THE ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD. *The Sphere*.

From the Hour of Birth

MOTHERS SHOULD USE CUTICURA SOAP, THE WORLD'S FAVORITE FOR BABY'S SKIN, SCALP, HAIR, AND HANDS.

Mothers are assured of the absolute purity and efficacy of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest of emollients, in the preservation and purification of the skin, scalp, hair, and hands of infants and children. For baby humors, eczemas, rashes, itchings, and chafings, as a mother's remedy for annoying irritations and for the many sanative, antiseptic uses which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are priceless.

Views of Many Taxation Experts.

STUDENTS of economics will find "State and Local Taxation" (New York, the Macmillan Company. Price, \$4) a volume of exceeding value. It contains forty papers on features of taxation written by eminent authorities. These were presented at the first national conference held under the auspices of the National Tax Association, at Columbus, O., in November, 1907. The book comprises also an account of the proceedings. This was a very important gathering of tax experts. The delegates represented thirty-three States, several provinces of Canada, and thirty-one universities, four of those in attendance being Governors of States. The volume presents an unusually comprehensive treatment of the subject of taxation as viewed by able and practical men.

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HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

An ideal nerve tonic in all forms of nervous diseases. Perfects digestion and restores the appetite.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.

A Fifty-year Test.

The many attempts during the past fifty years to improve upon the standard of all infant foods—Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk—have been in vain. Eagle Brand is prepared under rigid sanitary conditions. As an infant food its equal is unattainable.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

WE HAVE just had a notable meeting at Washington of the Governors of the States, to discuss the conservation of our natural resources. We have had pointed out to us that we are in great danger of exhausting our vast deposits of coal and iron, our timber, and other natural wealth, because we are not seeking to conserve them, but are using them wastefully without endeavoring to replenish our supplies. This is a movement along the lines of forethought and conservatism. It is of vital importance to the welfare of the people. But there is another matter equally deserving of consideration, and equally important from every aspect of the case, and that is the conservation of our best thought, our highest ideals, and our most patriotic tendencies. With this conservation naturally comes a purpose to restrain that which makes for evil, and to uplift the conscience, honor, and integrity of the people and discount the demagogue.

As we have been wasting our material resources during the recent period of prosperity, so we have with equal folly been undermining the heart and the conscience of the people. We have permitted scheming demagogues and selfish and rapacious writers to seek to divide a happy people into classes and masses, and to array the one against the other. We have permitted the sowers of the seeds of discontent to go up and down the land, creating depression and distrust among a happy and prosperous people, and bidding them turn against those who had made their prosperity possible. Strangely enough, those who have led in the movement to conserve our material

resources have not raised their hands to prevent the destruction of confidence among the people, or to drive away those who were knocking the props from under the foundations of our prosperity.

The widespread depression, coming so suddenly and unexpectedly, was a shock to the people. It has stirred them to a sense of the danger they have invited by listening to the sophistries of those who have misguided them. Great as the loss and suffering have been, perhaps the price was not too great to pay for the lesson the people are learning. We were rapidly drifting into a condition of serious danger. The coaxing and misleading voice of the demagogue had inculcated the most dangerous notions and the falsest ideas among the people. Ambitious politicians, by flattering the working masses and leading them to believe that their destiny depended upon their fealty to socialistic ideas, were aspiring to the highest seats of power. No weapon was too cruel, no falsehood too contemptible, no subterfuge too wicked for them to use.

Demagogues have been able to lead the thoughtless masses into the belief that there could and should be one kind of law for capital and another kind for labor; that it was illegal for capital to combine its forces for greater strength, while it was entirely proper for labor to enter into combinations for the same purpose; that it was wrong for the creators of an industry to restrict its output and regulate its prices, but right and proper for farmers to combine to restrict the production of cotton or any other commodity, so as to maintain its price on a satisfactory level. The very foundations of justice were thus undermined, for when justice fails to be impartial it ceases to be justice. If there can be a law for capital and another kind of law for labor, there is no such thing as law, for law in its very essence means justice, and when it becomes anything else it becomes a menace rather than a safeguard.

There are no exceptions to the Ten Commandments or to nature's laws, and there should be none to man-made statutes. If a great combination like that of the steel- and iron-makers is objectionable, then a small combination of the cotton-growers, the milk producers, or the raisers of potatoes is equally bad in principle. The Sherman anti-trust law was intended to cover every violator of its provisions, and when Mr. Gompers asked that the labor unions should be exempted from it he asked too much. When the farmers' unions, the planters of cotton, and the producers of wool who combine to maintain living prices pointed out that their combinations should be exempted because they were reasonable, every other combination insisted that it also was reasonable in purpose and therefore unobjectionable, and every one had its proofs at hand. In fact, the suggestion was made that if the Sherman anti-trust law were amended, it should be by the simple insertion of words necessary to make the prohibition apply to "unreasonable" combinations—that to those that were unreasonably in restraint of trade. It is unnecessary to enlarge on this matter or to argue the case. The facts are so apparent that any unprejudiced mind will concede the justice of my conclusion.

Easy money opens the doors to greater confidence. More than this, the surplus cash available in Wall Street has relieved a severe strain in several important quarters. A number of railroads were in urgent need of funds a year ago, and when the panic suddenly set in were unable to command the resources they required. They were compelled to borrow at extravagant rates for immediate needs, and a number of them reached their limit, and, like the Chicago Great Western and the Seaboard, fell into the hands of receivers. The great Erie system barely escaped a similar fate. It is no secret that some others, including one of the greatest in the country, were in jeopardy. The strain has been relieved. Antinomies have been smoothed out and contentions adjusted, because the force of circumstances made this imperative. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the stock market, relieved of this great danger, at once showed greater strength.

K., Los Angeles, Cal.: I see no reason why it should not come out all right in the current year with normal conditions. Many are buying it on the belief that it is a good speculation for a long pull.

J. B., Hoboken, N. J.: 1. The next annual dividend on Ontario and Western ought to be payable in July. 2. On reactions So. Pacific pref., Gt. Northern pref., or U. P. pref. would look attractive to an investor.

C., Newark, Del.: Obviously there is a better assurance of continued payment of interest on the U. S. Steel bonds than on the preferred shares. The latter sell higher because of the larger returns. The bonds, however, are the safer.

No. 3X, Manston, Wis.: 1. The reason why some preferred stocks sell lower than the common is because the preferred are limited as to the amount of their dividends, while the common is entitled to all that can be paid. The preferred is the safer for investment. 2. Wisconsin Central is an excellent railroad in a good territory and has possibilities if the business situation improves.

Southern, Mexico: N. Y. Transportation during the panic sold around 12. It has sold as high as 12, but has been very inactive for some time. Since it has successfully installed the power buses on Fifth Avenue, its earnings have shown a handsome increase. Last year the company earned about 1 per cent. on its capital, as I am informed. It could easily be moved upward if the stock were in demand.

F., New York: 1. I presume you refer to Corn Products Refining. The recent annual statement of this company showed that it has good earning power under normal conditions. With a revival of business there are possibilities for the common, and for that reason I would not sacrifice it at a loss, but rather hold it for a reasonable advance. 2. I do not regard the Chicago industrial to which you refer with much favor.

W., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.: I agree with you that the more quickly investors in railroad securities get together and organize for protective purposes against the radical legislation to cripple railroad properties, the better it will be, not only for these investors, but also for the public good. Few persons realize how great is the dependence of the small investor on the solvency of our great railway and industrial corporations. The outcry against these comes largely from the shiftless and thriftless classes.

M., Montreal, Can.: 1. The 6 per cent. short-term notes of the Tidewater Co., with the personal guarantee of Mr. H. H. Rogers, are so well secured that I can advise their purchase without hesitation. 2. Spencer Trask & Co., who have long been prominent in the bond market and whose address is William and Pine streets, New York, have issued a Circular No. 53, describing standard railroad and investment stocks. They will be glad to send it to you on application.

H., Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1. The plan of reorganization of the Consolidated Steamship Co. does not embrace an assessment on the bonds, and is apparently not very attractive, as it has not caused a rise in the price of the bonds. 2. The stock will probably have to stand its share of the expenses of reorganization. It is not well to buy the securities of a concern that is entangled in litigation. 3. No. 4. Chicago Union Traction has yet to demonstrate what it will earn under its agreement with the city. Those who pick up low-priced stocks in expectation of an advance in the general rise of the market run some risks, but if the rise comes they stand a chance of making a handsome profit.

P., Bangor, Me.: 1. As between the Pennsylvania convertible bonds and the stock, the latter does not yield any better than the former, and the bonds are safer from the investment standpoint. 2. There are many very excellent investment tax bonds backed by municipalities of undoubted stability and standing. These offer a fair rate of interest and are bought especially by those who seek security. You will be interested in an argument for tax bonds, which has been printed in booklet form and which contains information of interest to investors. Write to the William R. Compton Bond and Mortgage Company, L-22 Merchants-Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo., and ask for a free copy of its Booklet D. S., Providence, R. I.: 1. The last statement of the number of shareholders of U. S. Steel showed that the list had grown since the panic and now numbers nearly 100,000 persons. I know of no other corporation that has such a large list. 2. There was a time when industrial bonds were not regarded as favorably as those of the railroads, but this was in the day when the railway bond represented a first mortgage on the property, with unquestioned security behind it. Railway bonds now are of all kinds and qualities, and, unless it is expressly provided that they are first lien, they may be no better than a preferred or even a common stock. 3. Many of the industrial bonds yield as much as 6 per cent. or more. Swartwout & Appenzeller, the well-known bankers, 40 Pine Street, New York, deal in high-class bonds of all kinds. If you will write to them for their Circular No. 73 they will give you the details of a loan which they regard with particular favor at this time.

R., Peoria, Ill.: 1. Kansas City So. pref., No. Pacific pref., So. Pacific, and Union Pacific have some reason for the greater strength they have recently shown. Steel pref. finds no reason for its strength in the present condition of the iron industry, which is very bad. Neither does Smelters common find encouragement in the business outlook. The rapidity of the recent advance, judged by all precedents, justifies the belief that it must be followed by a substantial reaction, and for that reason many investors held off during the rise. I am inclined to believe that they will be able to get stocks at better figures, though there is nothing in sight that warrants an expectation of a recurrence of panic prices. 2. Any of the dividend-paying preferred railway or industrial shares on reactions would look attractive. 3. Some of the inactive stocks will no doubt participate in the next advance, but it is impossible to forecast which they will be, for market movements usually are engineered at the outset by those who make selections of their own and who are careful not to take the public into consideration.

NEW YORK, May 28th, 1908.

JASPER.

FINANCIAL

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If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving the babies coffee to drink.

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"And so I contracted the coffee habit early. I remember when quite young the continual use of coffee so affected my parents that they tried roasting wheat and barley, then ground it in the coffee-mill, as a substitute for coffee.

"But it did not taste right, and they went back to coffee again. That was long before Postum was ever heard of. I continued to use coffee until I was twenty-seven, and when I got into office work I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum. My wife and I did not like it at first, but later, when boiled good and strong, it was fine. Now we would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever tasted.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers."

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Out where the smoke and roar of guns stir your blood with the thrill of battle.

Where the strife is **keen**---the test **supreme**---and **where only the best man wins!**

Enlist as a Local Agent for the Oliver Typewriter, in the greatest Sales Organization in the world.

There are over **ten thousand men** in the Oliver Service today, fighting under the banners of silver and green and red that have never known defeat.

Men picked for personal merit---seasoned by service in the field. **Winners---every one!**

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The onward march of the Oliver has been signalized by an unbroken series of brilliant victories both at home and abroad.

It has followed the Flag of Commerce to the very ends of the earth and planted its colors on the ramparts of every Citadel of Business in the World.

Some say the Oliver was born under a lucky star. Others attribute its leadership to the resistless spirit of its agency force and the vigor of its advertising campaigns. But it takes something more than **luck** or **advertising** or **salesmanship** to capture the typewriter market.

Best Machine Wins!

The New Model Oliver No. 5 is far in the lead today **because it's the best machine.**

With **several hundred less working parts** than other typewriters, its **strength, speed** and **ease of operation** are correspondingly **greater.** It is the original, successful **visible writer.** It has remarkable **manifolding power.**

Its U-Shaped Typebars work in **double bearings** with positive **downward stroke**, and their swift descent is accelerated by the force of gravity. It has reduced many **manual operations** to **purely automatic movements.** It has the **Automatic Spacer**, the **Automatic Tabulator**, the **Automatic Line-Ruling Device**, the **Automatic Indicator**, the **Automatic Paper Feed**, the **Double Release**, the **Balance Shift**, the **Locomotive Base**, and so many other innovations that an **actual demonstration** is necessary to give you an adequate conception of their true significance.

Win Your Spurs in the Oliver Service!

The opening up of additional new territories enables us to add a limited number of young men to our force of Local Agents. Why not apply for a position and cast your fortunes with the mighty Oliver Army? Why not win your spurs as a Salesman and share in the splendid triumphs of our invincible Sales Organization?

Not for the **money** alone, although the work pays handsomely---

Not for the **freedom from dull routine**, though this is a great consideration---

Not simply for the **personal prestige** of being associated with successful men---

Nor solely for the **free training in the Oliver School of Practical Salesmanship**, which will prove of inestimable value---

But because the increased earning power, the honor of Oliver Service, the training for success, the inspiration of the work and the generous recognition and reward of loyal effort **bring out the best that's in you and make you more of a MAN.**

Your application for a position as Local Agent for the Oliver Typewriter should be forwarded at once to the General Offices of the Company in Chicago.

The Oliver Typewriter Company

Oliver Building, 62 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, creating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. **TRY IT TO-DAY.** Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Do not accept any substitute. Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. **FREE TRIAL PACKAGE** sent by mail.

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Professor JOHN C. OLSEN, Ph. D., United States Food and Drug Inspection Chemist, in his lecture on "Pure Foods and their Preparation," among other things said: "It was shown that two-thirds of a pound of peanuts and two-thirds of a pound of chocolate creams contain sufficient nourishment to feed an adult twenty-four hours. A diet of this kind would not be expensive compared with the cost of other foods."

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"THE MASTER KEY" has pointed the way to financial independence to many. Perhaps it has a message for you. I will be glad to send you a copy together with a very valuable contract without cost or obligation on your part. If interested, address W. A. Brandenburger, Secretary, 1003 Liggett Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Making Money in Mining.

THE UNEXPECTED discovery of a profitable mine in a new district is sure to result in a mining boom for that section. New companies spring up as if by magic, and the mails are flooded with circulars that read like pages from the "Arabian Nights." The only existence most of these companies ever have is on paper; a few have "holes in the ground," and but a very small number of these ever pay dividends. A good illustration may be found in the story of the Butte mining boom. During the past two years about seventy companies were formed to do business in that section. To-day not over half a dozen of this number are doing business under the same name with which they started. Several that were "making good" have had to abandon their properties because of the fall in the price of copper. Of the \$10,000,000 which is said to have been spent in developing new mining enterprises at Butte, there is but little to show for this vast expenditure.

It will greatly help the small investor to consider the following questions in reference to mining companies that offer their shares for sale: What kind of men are back of the venture? Do they make promises that are extravagant beyond reason? Does the company actually own any mining property, or are its claims simply "prospects"? If such questions as these were satisfactorily answered before investments were made, there would be fewer companies offering worthless mining stock for sale.

W. Albion, N. Y.: The Genesee Zinc and Lead concern fails to give me any information.

W. Birmingham, Ala.: I can get no satisfactory report regarding the Atlantic Mining and Reduction Co.

H. E. D., Chicago: The U. S. Exploration Co., to which I wrote for information in answer to your inquiries did not reply.

F. E. P., St. Paul: I do not regard it as a safe investment. 2. The company makes no report that I can find, and I doubt whether the stock has much value.

Syracuse: I have been disappointed that a plan has not been formulated and presented to the security-holders before this. It seems to me it should have been.

B. M. H., Syracuse: The capital looks large, but it has a large acreage, and in a camp which promises good results. All the Cobalt properties are largely unexplored and uncertain.

H. Elgin, Ill.: Neither of the companies to which you refer is looked upon as anything more than a speculation. The stocks are not quoted on any of the exchanges, and there appears to be no market for them.

H. B., Boston: The company claims to own a great deal of property, but I am unable to locate it satisfactorily. Prices on the curb often represent fictitious values. I would accept the price offered, and try something less speculative.

Mojave: I have had other inquiries of a similar character, but the status of the company is difficult to ascertain, and there does not appear to be a desire on the part of those who are handling its affairs to make it clear. Will make further inquiries.

P., Detroit, Mich.: 1. No names or street address of my readers are ever printed, as their inquiries are regarded as confidential. 2. There is little value in the stock of the company to which you refer, and no offers for it can be obtained even on the curb.

3X, Manston, Wis.: 1. Denn-Arizona has a capital of \$750,000, par value \$10, with a large number of claims in the Bisbee camp upon which considerable work has been done. The value of the property is still to be demonstrated. 2. I do not answer inquiries regarding Wall Street stocks.

K., Haverhill, Mass.: The property, according to its last report was being developed rather slowly because of a lack of capital, though the management insisted that the work would be continued, and that good results were anticipated. Like many other companies, it has been affected by the depression in business.

COMFORT FOR CROWDS.

Have a corner in the outing satchel for the needful when needed; for the batter at the bat, the sprinter at the scratch, the oarsman on the stroke and the thousands of excursionists who will weary under jostle and heat.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

IS THE PUREST AND MOST PERFECT STIMULANT FOR THOSE WHO NEED CHEER, COMFORT OR STRENGTH

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers, WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.



ness. I regard the shares as speculative, and far from an investment.

G., Patchogue, N. Y.: United Copper is one of the Heinze properties, which has had a good deal of exploitation on the curb. The dividends paid on both the common and the preferred may or may not have been earned. The company has not been very free and open with its books. It has an aggressive management, but I am unable to judge as to the value of its properties, and look upon the stock as a speculation, not unattractive at present, simply because the price is so much lower than that at which the shares sold during the copper boom.

R., Owensboro, Ky.: The only green thing about Greene Gold-Silver, it seems to me, is the stockholder, Colonel Greene, who has made several fortunes in his mining operations, isn't in the habit of taking his stockholders into his confidence. After all the encouraging reports sent out regarding Greene Gold-Silver, it is now announced that the stockholders will be asked to pay an assessment of five cents a share, to make an examination of the company's financial and physical status, as it has no cash on hand and needs about \$25,000. It is said to owe several millions of dollars. This is hardly a favorable outlook for a property of whose wealth Colonel Greene boasted so highly.

New York, May 28th, 1908.

ROSCOE.

AN ORIGINAL POEM

By James Whitcomb Riley.

The Apollo Co., of 102 West 38th St., New York, makers of the celebrated Apollo Player Piano, received recently from Riley the following testimonial:

"You've wrought a miracle—you've made

A pianist of me—

Indeed, no master ever played

Beyond the mastery

Of this device. And twice and thrice

The price, in ready tin.

I'll pay you for some like device

That plays the violin."

A fac-simile of this poem in Riley's own handwriting will be sent free on request to the Apollo Co. if you mention this publication.

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A correctly proportioned cocktail is a drink as rare as it is delightful. CLUB COCKTAILS are perfect cocktails—an expert blend of fine old liquors, measure-mixed to exact proportion. No chance-mixed cocktail ever made can duplicate their even, exquisite flavor.

7 kinds. At all good dealers. Manhattan (whiskey base) and Martini (gin base) are universal favorites.

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Feb. 4th, Orient; Oct. 16, '09, Cruise Round the World
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F. C. CLARK, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK

Agents \$103.50 per month
Selling these wonderful scissors, V.C. Gibson, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 2 hours, made \$13; you can do it, too, when you see these scissors. Thomas Mfg. Co., 116 N. St., Dayton, O.

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Cortez CIGARS
-MADE AT KEY WEST-

Collars and Cuffs
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MADE OF LINEN
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No. 43

T. J. Monahan
Secretary.

By P. J. Monahan.



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Photogravure, 15 x 20.
One Dollar.

The 1908 Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of eight cents.

JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

DOUBTLESS the large number of suicides among the business men of this country since the financial depression began last October is responsible for the order of the New York Life Insurance Company, that agents shall write no policies for a larger amount than \$100,000 in which the incontestable clause appears. At any rate, the order was sent out shortly after the suicide of Charles Coster, of the well-known Stock Exchange firm of Coster, Knapp & Co. Mr. Coster's policy of \$100,000 was taken out only two months before he shot himself. The incontestable clause is commonly known as the "no suicide clause," and states the policy is incontestable after issue. Consequently the beneficiaries may collect the amount of a policy whatever the cause of the death of its holder.

The reason for the stand taken by the New York Life is perfectly obvious. It would not take many death losses of \$100,000 each to reduce the surplus of any company—especially if the policies were taken out only a month or two before the suicides occurred. The company's decision is to be commended in that it removes the temptation to commit suicide. Such a course has doubtless often suggested itself to men at times of business reverses, and too often it has been put into execution.

S., Pittsburgh, Pa.: Address your inquiry to the Spectator Co., 135 William Street, New York.
R., Danville, Ill.: You do not mention the name of the association or company, and obviously I cannot give you the information you seek.

S., New Orleans, La.: 1. The fact that your salary is sufficient for all your needs is a poor argument for you to use against taking out life insurance. If your income was insufficient your argument would be better. Having the means with which to purchase life insurance at present, why not take it and provide for the possibilities of a rainy day, which is bound to come to every man. 2. The man who can spend what you say you do for cigars every year, ought to be willing to put half that amount in a life-insurance policy for the benefit of his family. I infer that a \$5,000, 20-year endowment policy would be no burden to you at all, and you will excuse me if I suggest that some day you will wish that you had it and that you had taken it when your money was being so easily earned. It is too bad that we never look for the shadows while we are enjoying the glorious sunshine.

J. A. A., Columbus, O.: 1. As to which is the best policy for a young man to take, an endowment or a straight life, I can only say that it depends upon the young man's position and prospects. If he has a satisfactory income and is well assured of it, an endowment policy would be advisable. It enables him to save and to secure a sum of money at the end of fifteen or twenty years, meanwhile giving insurance protection to his wife or family. If he has limited means, and cares rather for the protection of his dependents than for himself, a straight-life policy would be cheaper and better. An endowment policy has increasing value every year, so that if you give it up, it has a cash value or a value as paid-up insurance. 2. The Prudential, an excellent company, issues both kinds of policies, and if you will drop a line to Dept. "N," Prudential Life, Newark, N. J., stating your age and asking for a sample of its endowment and low-cost straight-life policy, they will be sent you without charge.

C., Spokane, Wash.: 1. A young man at the age of thirty-seven, who can spare five to ten dollars a month from his salary for life insurance, would be very foolish to put it in any assessment concern or fraternal order. If he wants the social life that the fraternal order will give him, that is another thing; but if he seeks life insurance he wants security more than anything else, and that he cannot get in any assessment concern. None of them creates a sufficient reserve to insure permanency. It is the uniform history of all the assessment associations that they have either failed or been obliged to increase their assessments to meet the increasing number of deaths. 2. If you want protection in later years as well as now, don't insure in an association like one of those you mention, which has over a billion and a third of outstanding insurance, with less than \$5,000,000 invested assets. Does it take much calculation to see what the end will be? 3. The New York Life stands well. In fact, all the leading New York and New England companies are in excellent condition. If you are simply seeking a low-cost, straight-life policy without an endowment privilege, the Prudential of Newark, N. J., offers you one at an attractive figure. It will cost you only about \$2.50 a week to carry one of its new low-cost policies for \$5,000. State your age and write to the Prudential, Newark, N. J., addressing "Department S," for a specimen policy.

Hermit

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

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"Ladies will please remove their hats," announced the usher.
The ladies looked glum.
"Free derrick in the foyer, ladies," he continued pleasantly.—*Exchange*.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

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Bacon—"Is he addicted to the drug habit?"
Egbert—"My, yes! Why, he even gets his postage stamps at the drug stores!"—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for the children. 25c. a bottle.

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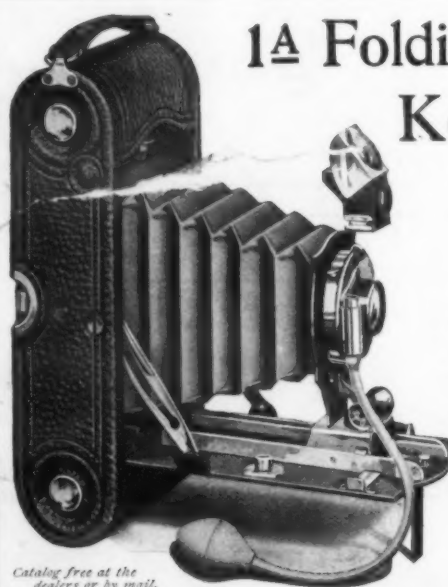
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 GALLANT SHOP ASSISTANT—"As genuine as the roses on your cheeks, madam."
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One lathering with

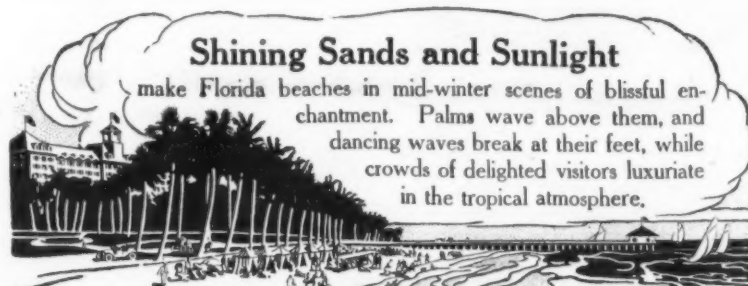
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